REGISTERED No. 1—1876

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,110.—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
Half-yearly	29	Half yearly	35
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy—4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding lines	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

NOTICE.—From the 1st January 1875 the BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) have made a REDUCTION of nearly 20 per cent. on their passage rates, and Grant RETURN TICKETS, available for 6 MONTHS, at a still further reduction.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 8th January 1875.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, every week.

The Steam Ship "MALDA," 1,945 Tons, 300 H. P., Commander F. M. Burke, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 6th February 1875, at 4 P.M.

February 1875.		February 1875.	
Leave BOMBAY	6	Leaves Colombo	15
„ Rutnaghery	7	„ Negapatam	18
„ Vingorla	7	„ Pondicherry	19
„ Carwar ... Feb.	8	„ Madras	21
„ Mangalore	9	„ Masulipatam	22
„ Cannanore	10	„ Coconada	23
„ Tellicherry	10	„ Vizagapatam	24
„ Calicut	11	„ Bimlipatam	24
„ Beypore	11	„ Gopalpore	25
„ Cochin	12	„ False Point	26
„ Alleppy	12	Arrive CALCUTTA	28
„ Tuticorin	14		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjiiatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander T. Nailer, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 5th February, 1875, at 4 P.M.

February 1875.		February 1875.	
Leave BOMBAY	5	Leave BUSREH	24
„ Kurrachee	9	„ Fao	24
„ Guadur	10	„ Bushire	26
„ Muscat	12	„ Linga ... March	3
„ Jask	13	„ Bunder Abbas	5
„ Bunder Abbas	14	„ Jask	6
„ Linga	16	„ Muscat	7
„ Bushire	18	„ Guadur	9
„ Fao	20	„ Kurrachee	12
Arrive BUSREH	21	Arrive BOMBAY	15

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the fair season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander T. Nailer, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 5th February 1875, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 9th and 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st and 15th *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	Including Wines.	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22		8	
Port Said	38	24		9	
Messina	50	34		14	
Naples	50	34		14	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles	52	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

"ARABIA," to sail on MONDAY, 1st February 1875.
"ASIA," to sail on MONDAY, 15th February 1875.
"INDIA," to sail on MONDAY, 1st March, 1875.
"ASSIRIA," to sail on MONDAY, 15th March, 1875.
"PERSIA," to sail on THURSDAY, 1st April, 1875.
"BATAVIA," to sail about the middle of April 1875.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-Class accommodation.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1875.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL,

The regular Steamers leave TRIESTE on the 1st and 15th, and BOMBAY on the 5th and 20th of every month.

THE following or other First-class Steamers will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE :—

	Tons.	H.P.	
Passenger Steamer JUNO,	3,124,	400,	on 5th February 1875
Steamer CALIPSO,	2,000,	220,	about 28th Feb. 1875.
Cargo Steamer ARETUSA,	2,500,	120,	on 5th March 1875.
Passenger Steamer CASTORE,	2,700,	250,	on 20th March 1875.
Steamer MEMFI,	2,680,	250,	on 5th April 1875.
Passenger Steamer POLLUCE,	2,700,	250,	on 20th April 1875.
Passenger Steamer JUNO,	3,124,	400,	on 5th May 1875.

The Passenger Steamers have excellent First and Second Class accommodation, the others have room for a few Cabin Passengers at £40 to TRIESTE.

Rates of Passage-money by Passenger Steamers (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	£45 0	£35 0	£19-0
To Port Said	£33 6	£23 0	£14-6
To Suez	£32 8	£22 0	£13-7

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

28, Bombay Green, 1st February 1875.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE ACT of PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same, Price RUPEES THREE.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :

	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	Feb.
HINDOSTAN	N. Roskell	3113	600	8th—Suez, &c.
TANJORE	E. J. Baker	2245	400	15th—Southampton.
ZAMBESI	G. F. Cates	2421	370	22d—Suez, &c.
				March.
AUSTRALIA	J. S. Murray	3648	600	1st—Southampton.
VENETIA	W. C. Angove	2726	450	8th—Suez, &c.
INDUS	N. Stewart	3478	500	15th—Southampton.
TEHERAN	A. H. Johnson	2589	400	22d—Suez, &c
SURAT	G. C. Burne	3142	530	29th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct ; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 13th January 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 9th Feb. 1875, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. AVOCA, (1,481 tons and 250 H.P.,) Captain J. H. Torrock, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 6th Feb. 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 26th January 1875.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

On SATURDAY, the 6th Feb., at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steam-ship CEYLON, 2,111 Tons, and 450 H.P., Captain G. N. Hector, R.N.R., will be despatched as above, calling at Galle.

For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

3, Rampart Row, 30th January 1875.

CHEAP PASSAGES TO LIVERPOOL AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

THE splendid first-class Steamer PROPONTIS, 2,081 Tons Register, will sail at the end of February.

Fares (without Wines) to Liverpool Rs. 400 ; Suez Rs. 250 ; Deck to Aden Rs. 25 ; Deck to Suez Rs. 50. Apply to

McCULLOCH BROWNE & Co.,
Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

TO SAIL 12TH FEBRUARY.

THE S.S. ATALANTA, 2,300 Tons, J. C. Shaw, Commander.

This well known and favorite Passenger Steamer has just been refitted with entire new Engines, Boilers, &c.

The Saloon and Cabins which are amidship have been enlarged and are fitted up with every modern convenience and comfort, for 60 First-class Passengers.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL, Rs. 450.

For Passages only, apply to

JOHNSON & Co.,
Ship-Brokers.

Nesbit Lane, Fort.

Note.—The ATALANTA lies opposite Apollo Bunder, and intending Passengers are invited to inspect her accommodation.

STEAM TO CARWAR AND COAST.

Every Tuesday, until further Notice.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer PEARL, C. Dorey, Commander, will leave for undermentioned ports on TUESDAY next, the 2nd February, at 4 P.M., from the Apollo Bunder :—

Hurnee.	Vingorla.
Rutnagherry,	Goa Panjim.
Jeytapore.	Carwar.
Malwan.	

For Freight or Passage apply to the Undersigned.

DADABHOY JAMSETJEE, Agent.

No. 14, Medows Street.

HARBOUR STEAM FERRIES.

STEAM FERRIES (under Contract with Government).—STEAM FERRY BOATS ply daily across the Harbour, calling at the undermentioned Bunders :—

Fares from Bombay to	Oorun.	Hog Island	Oolwa.	Rewas or Karanja.	Dhurrumtur.	Thall.	Alibag.	Reodunda.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
1st Class	2 0	2 0	3 0	2 0	3 0	2 8	3 0	4 0
2nd Class	0 8	0 12	0 12	0 12	1 0	1 0	1 4	1 8
3rd Class	0 4	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6	0 8
Horses	3 0	4 0	4 0	3 0	5 0	2 8	3 0	5 0
Carriages	3 0	5 0	5 0	3 0	5 0	2 8	3 0	5 0
Bullocks	2 0	3 0	3 0	2 0	4 0	1 8	2 0	4 0
Dogs	0 3	0 4	0 4	0 3	0 4	0 2	0 3	0 4

CHILDREN under seven years half fare, under 2 years free.

PERSONAL LUGGAGE First Class 112 lbs., Second Class 56 lbs., and Third Class 28 lbs. free.

EXTRA LUGGAGE.—For each 10 lbs. or part of 10 lbs., one anna.

The Oolwa Ferry Boat leaves Bombay, Carnac Bunder, at 8 A.M. daily, and returning leaves Oolwa at 11 A.M.

The Dhurrumtur Ferry Boat leaves Bombay, Carnac Bunder, at 9-30 A.M. daily, and returning leaves Dhurrumtur at 1 P.M.

The Alibag Ferry Boat leaves Bombay, Carnac Bunder, at 2 P.M. daily, and returning leaves Reodunda at 5 A.M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerks previous to their proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street.

SURAT AND GOGO FERRY.

STEAM FERRY (under Contract with Government).—A STEAM FERRY BOAT plies every alternate day between SURAT and GOGO and *vice versa*, Sundays excepted.

	Fares.		Fares.
1st Class	Rs. 5 0	Horses	Rs. 4 0
2nd „	„ 3 0	Carriages	„ 4 0
3rd „	„ 1 8	Dogs	„ 0 6

CHILDREN under seven years half fare, and under 2 years free.

PERSONAL LUGGAGE First Class 112 lbs., Second Class 56 lbs., and Third Class 28 lbs. free.

EXTRA LUGGAGE.—For each 10 lbs. or part of 10 lbs., one anna.

The Steamer leaves Gogo every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY.

The Steamer leaves Surat every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY.

The Steamer leaving Surat on SATURDAY proceeds to Bhownuggur, and leaves that port for Surat on MONDAY morning.

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the undermentioned Agents :—

Mr. HOOSEIN MAHOMED, Gogo.
„ SYED COOTBOODEEN, Surat.

Or to the Undersigned at Bombay.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per S.S. PALM, are hereby informed of the arrival of the vessel, and requested TO TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective Goods. No claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the Steamer, unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 30th January 1875.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. BERNARD, Captain POUTET, arrived from Liverpool, are hereby requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING for our inspection and countersignature, to pay Freight, and TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Bunders.

No claim will be admitted for damage or short delivery, &c., under any circumstances, unless passed by the Captain before departure of the Vessel.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents for Captain Poutet, s.s. Bernard.

Bombay, 30th January 1875.

FOR SALE, AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS.

BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH.—This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books ; and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

SALES BY AUCTION.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, NO. 13, APOLLO STREET.

AN AUCTION SALE of Elegant Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelain ware, an English-built Roomy Office Brougham, &c., at Mount Pleasent Road, Malabar Hill.

On TUESDAY, the 9th day of February, instant, at one o'clock P.M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above named place the elegant household furniture, plated glass and porcelainware, &c., the property of the Hon'ble Mr. F. S. Chapman, the same comprises, a set of best crystal glassware, "Vineleaf pattern," quarts and pints, and claret decanters, water jug, fruit dishes, &c., one handsome white and gold with blue bordered dinner, set, white and gold tea set, a rich buff and gold flowered dessert set, a set of 4 best plated dish covers, round hot water curry dishes, cruet and egg frames, large tea tray, butter pot, a set of plated thread and shell pattern, spoons and forks for 12 persons, table and chamber candlesticks, a mahogany case containing dessert knives and forks, a case of fish knives and forks, best cutlery, &c., a set of blackwood dining table in 5 pieces, carved side board, dumb waiter, dining-room arms, and without arm chairs, carved folding screens, plated 4 light and single hanging argand lamps, bronze table and hanging lamps, richly carved circular, pier, and writing tables, full carved, conversation and sofa couches, drawing room and easy chairs, chiffoniers, sofa, and side tables, centre ottoman, a very elegantly carved lady's davenport writing table, an English carpet, "Parian," figures under domes, and table ornaments, an 8 day correct going clock by A. B. Savory and Son's, London, a handsome large green painted bedstead, with mattrasses and curtain, two iron travelling bedsteads with horse hair mattrasses and curtains, dressing and washand tables, toilette and cheval glasses, clothes, and gown presses, chest of drawers, bookshelves, copper cooking utensils and dispense articles, a lot of China matting, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

(If not previously disposed of.)

A very roomy English-built office Brougham, with lamps and pole by Peter and Son's London (in excellent order.)

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days previous to the day of sale.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 2nd February 1875.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay,
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 77 of 1874.
SORABJEE NANABHOY GUZDER.
vs.
RUSTOMJEE NANABHOY GUZDER.

The sale of the Mazagon and Fort properties advertised to take place on Wednesday, the 3rd, and Thursday the 4th instant, has been postponed by the direction of the Special Commissioner until further notice.

CHALK AND TURNER,
Plaintiff Solicitors.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 2nd February 1875.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 2nd February Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Auction Room, the following Goods :—

5 Bales Grey Shirtings.
4 „ Grey T. Cloth.
3 „ Grey Jacconets.
4 Cases Color Prints.
4 Bales Grey Dhoties 42 by 10 yards.
2 cases 27 inches Brown Ducks.

By order of the mortgagee Hansraz Bhagwandass and on account and risk of the mortgagor Valubhdass Hajoo.

1 Good young Horse, newly imported.
100 Dozen Kerosine Lamp Chimnies of different sizes.
A few large Regulator Clocks for Office use, striking half-hour and hour.
A few nice Dessert Services.
A few China Inkstands.
30 Dozen Transparent Soaps.
4 Cases Padlocks of sizes.

To close an account.

15 dozen bottle Claret.
40 „ Sherry Wine.
1 Brougham and Horse complete.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 2nd February 1875.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK BOARDS.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 2nd February, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Timber warehouse, opposite the Mazagon Police Office, by order of Hajee Hassum Hajee and on account and at the risk of Mr. Cawasjee Nowrojee :—

25 tons Teak Board 8 by 2.
4 „ „ „ 6 by 2.

in small convenient lots to suit the requirement of purchasers.

DIGBY MORTON'S BEST BRANDY, PORT AND SHERRY.

Will be sold by public auction by Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., at the Port Trust Bonded Warehouse, THIS DAY TUESDAY the 2nd Feb., at 3 P.M., on account and at the risk of the first purchaser, P. A. C. Dundas, Esq., of Nusseerabad, ex s.s. "Belfona" :—

7 cases 21 doz. Brandy No. 1.
3 „ 10 „ Do. No. 2.
4 „ 9½ „ Port '68
4 „ 13 „ Do. '63
1½ Cask Sherry.

From Messrs. Digby Morton & Co.

The purchasers will have to pay the Custom's and Town Duties and other charges.

SALE OF GREY, WHITE, AND COLORED PIECE GOODS.

On THURSDAY, next the 4th inst., at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, to close account—

10 bales Grey Shirtings.
10 cases navy blue print.
10 „ grey dhoties.
10 „ white mulls.

SALE OF SHARES IN THE COLABA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

On TUESDAY the 9th February at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by public auction at the Share Bazaar on account and at the risk of Devidass Velljee.

7 Shares in the Colaba Spinning and Weaving Company Limited numbered 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539 and 540.

AUCTION SALE OF THE STEAM BARGES "CASSY" AND "BHIMA."

To be sold by Public Auction by Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. on THURSDAY the 18th day of February 1875, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at their rooms, (unless previously disposed of by private contract.)

Two composite built Steam Barges adapted for hard work and in good working order. They are sister vessels of the same capacity, viz., 323 Candies, or 81 Tons, and each carries about 200 Tons weight. The extreme length is 116 feet, 20 feet 10½ inches in breadth, and 7 feet 2 inches in depth. They have large Engine and Boiler space and two Oscillating Cylinder Engines of 30 Horse power (nominal) and 3 large Tubular Boilers and 2 Funnels. The "Bhima" is sheathed with yellow Metal over Felt, and the "Cassy" has recently had her Metal removed. Both vessels have had a thorough examination and the Hull and Engine were repaired when necessary.

For further particulars and for inspection of the barges application may be made to the undersigned where the specifications will be furnished to intending purchasers.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Ladies fine woolen shawls, price Rs. 5 each.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 2nd February 1875.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY, AUCTIONEER, No 6, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of very Valuable Jewellery Gold and Silver Ornaments.

BOMONJEE DOSABHOY will sell by Public Auction, at his Rooms, No. 6, Forbes Street, THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 2nd instant, at 2 o'clock P.M., by order of Messrs. Poma Tesa and Co. and on account and risk of the undersigned different Mortgagors the very valuable jewellery, gold and silver ornaments, &c., mentioned below :—

On account and the risk of Runsordas Canjee—
1 Very valuable and rare Diamond (Brilliant) Ring, Diamond, weighing about 10 Rutties.
On account and risk of Borah Abdool Cureem Sarifally—
1 Silver Kandora.
2 Do. Toras.
1 Case containing about 40 dozen Woollen Stockings.
On account and risk of Memon Esack Rahim.
2 Gold Goonjerees.
2 Do. Hansars.
On account and risk of Sha Jetta Raghowjee.
1 Gold Bangle.
On account and risk of Dhunjeebhai Nasserwanjee.
3 Gold Rings.
On account and risk of Thucker Vullubdas Ujoo.
1 Pearl Nose Ring.
1 Gold Karra.
On account and risk of Sha Nagindas Kustoorchand.
1 Pearl Nose Ring.
On account and risk of Memon Oosman Hassam.
1 Aikdanee.
2 Gold Pachessoo,
2 Chakees.
4 Gold Pandrees.
8 Do. Vadala.
2 Do. Kanslee.
2 Silver Toras.
2 Do. Anthasias.
4 Do. Polara.
2 Pairs do. Googari.
2 Do. do. Biras.
On account and risk of Thucker Pittamber Ruttonsey.
1 Gold Googhari.
1 Do. Kathlee.
1 Do. Necklace.
1 Do. Tora.
8 Do. Vedla.
2 Silver Kudlas.
2 Do. Toras.
On account and risk of Sha Khimchund Sobhagchand.
3 Benares white Gold embroided Doopatas.
On account and risk of Bhugwan Geega—
1 Silk Saree called Bat embroided with Gold at ends.
1 do. do. called Ghurcholoo.
1 do. do. Yellow Silk.
And several other articles.

The above will be on view four days before the day of sale.

TERMS CASH ON DELIVERY.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HINDU RELIGIOUS AND OTHER BOOKS, &c.

Under instructions from Messrs. Poma Tera and Company, the mortgagees, and on account and risk of Kessew Dusrathi, Hurry Luxumon, Succaram Bhicsett, Trimbuck Babajee, and Moreshwr Bappoo, the mortgagors, Mr. BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 4th instant, at the shop or place of business of the said mortgagees, situate at the corner of Memonwada Street, near Jaccarias Musjid, a large and very valuable collection of Hindoo religious and other Books, the same comprising :—

500 Punchruntni Geeta
122 the Hurrywawash with Commentaries
138 the Valmikee Ramayan with Commentaries
47 the Mahabharat with Commentaries
193 the Pandaw Prutab
246 the Ramveijaya
848 the Vichar Sagar
520 the Soondervillas
74 the Vrutraj
490 the Toolseycrat Ramayen
250 the Achyatmuk Ramayan with Commentaries
453 the Devi Bhagwat with Commentaries
118 the Yadnyavalki Sanscrit Metaxary
172 the Neermaya Sindhoo
81 the Bhagwat Choorneeka
42 the Jayameemeerat Ashwamedh
58 the Sanscrit Kowstool.

The above will be sold in convenient lots to suit purchasers, and will be open for inspection two days before the day of sale.—Terms cash on delivery.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

At the rooms of the undersigned.

The property of a gentleman.

A handsome bay Whaler with a set of Harness, goes quiet in double and single, to be seen by two hours' previous notice to the undersigned.

A nearly new English-built full-sized Brougham by Edwin Kesterton.

Two ditto ditto Dog-carts.

A Landau, Sociable Buggy, Mail Phaeton, now Office Shigram. Also Plated-mounted double and single Harnesses.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Bombay, 2nd February 1875.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

GENUINE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Crockery ware, Carriages, Horses, &c., &c., at Bandora Hill.

On SUNDAY the 14th instant, at 1-30 P.M. Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE and Co. will sell by public auction, at his residence, the valuable Household Furniture &c. the property of Major-General MacGowan proceeding to England the same comprises rich cut glass ware, dinner, desert and tea services plated table and chamber candle-sticks, curry dishes, tea set, plated spoons and forks, ivory handle knives and forks, a set of Camp and round dining tables, sideboard dining room, chairs, writing table, light chairs, lady's work chairs, bookshelf teapoys, a sewing machine by Wheeler and Wilson, work frame oak wood harmonium by C. Refft Herneer Stuttgaurt with 5 octaves and 3 stoppers carpets, pictures, iron painted bedsteads, presses dressing, and wash hand tables, china matting, coir rugs, vases, folding and long arm chairs, dispense cupboard, copper cooking utensils, &c. &c.

AT 2 P.M.

1 English built open carriage with German shutters by J. Burton.
1 Miniature Brougham by Peter & Sons.
1 Cape Horse.
Sets of Single and Double Harnesses.

The property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale, and catalogues will be published.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 1st February 1875.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 15TH FEBRUARY.

THE powerful and elegantly fitted Steam-ship PELAYO, 2,600 Tons will be despatched as above. She has accommodation for 120 first-class Passengers. She has an upper and lower Saloon and is fitted with every appliance necessary for a steamer in this climate. A Doctor and Stewardess are carried in addition to a full complement of Saloon Servants. Rates of passage are :—

1st Class to Liverpool	Rs. 500
1st „ Suez	„ 300

exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For further particulars, apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
or KING, KING & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 28th January 1875.

FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE.

WOODROFFE'S CELEBRATED AMERICAN GLASS-BLOWING EXHIBITION

will open in the hall of the above Institute

ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 3RD, AND DURING THE WEEK.

During each entertainment a large and beautiful collection of WORKS OF ART IN GLASS will be made in the presence AND DISTRIBUTED GRATUITOUSLY BY LOT TO THE AUDIENCE AT THE CLOSE OF THE ENTERTAINMENT.

TWO STEAM ENGINES, MADE ENTIRELY OF GLASS, one high and the other low pressure, will be exhibited in full operation, pronounced by eminent scientific men, Engineers, &c., the most wonderful specimen of mechanical ingenuity ever exhibited.

On each Evening a beautiful collection of rough Diamonds will be exhibited.

Admission	Rs. 2	Back Seats	Rs. 1
Reserve Seats	„ 3	Gallery	As. 8

Children, half price,

To be obtained at SOUNDY & Co.'s, and at the door.

Doors open at ½ past 4.

Commence at 5 o'clock.

W. CROPLEY,
Agent.

FOR SALE, an Alexandre's DRAWING-ROOM, MODEL HARMONIUM, 16 Stops, in good order. Price Rs. 500. Apply to G. W. MOULTRIE, Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

MEMBERS of the CLUB, and OWNERS of YACHTS and BOATS are requested to send to the Office of the Undersigned, for the Programme of the Regatta, at 10 A.M. on TUESDAY.

F. D. PARKER,
Honorary Secretary.

Monday, 1st February 1875

BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

The ANNUAL DINNER will be held in the pavilion facing the BOMBAY CLUB at 7.30. P. M., punctually.

F. D. PARKER,
Honorary Secretary.

Monday, 1st February 1875.

VALENTINES.

A CHOICE SELECTION ON SALE BY TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.—It is hereby notified, that the Undersigned did, on the 1st instant, PAY to HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY in Bombay, the SUM of RUPEES 16,000, being the SIXTY-SEVENTH MONTHLY INSTALMENT of the first FIFTEEN LAC LOAN, with interest ; the SUM of RUPEES 14,600, being the SIXTY-SEVENTH MONTHLY INSTALMENT of the VEHAR WATER WORKS' DEBT ; RUPEES 9,840, being the THIRTY FIFTH INSTALMENT on account of the NEW LOAN of Rupees 15 Lacs, and also Rupee 2,624, being the FIRST INSTALMENT, on account of the TULSI LOAN of 4 LACS, aggregating Rupees 43,064.

W. G. PEDDER,
Municipal Commissioner.

Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 1st February 1875.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

The Agent is prepared to receive TENDERS for EARTHWORK, BOUNDARY WALL and DRAINS in connection with the new Locomotive Works at Parel.

Plans, Specification and Conditions of Contract may be inspected at my Office where also Forms of Tender may be obtained on and after the 6th instant.

Tenders endorsed Tender for Earthwork &c., at Parel, addressed to the Agent, G. I. P. Railway Company will be received at his office up till noon of the 13th instant.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

WILSON BELL,
Chief Engineer.

Chief Engineer's Office, Bombay, 1st February 1875.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

THROUGH BOOKING TO STATIONS ON THE MADRAS RAILWAY RESUMED.

The Public are informed that all TRAFFIC can now be booked through to Stations on the Madras Railway without extra charge. Passengers will, however, have to stay the night at Gooty, as Trains do not, for the present, RUN over the Breaks on the Madras Railway during the night.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 1st February 1875.

NOTICE is hereby given, that CASSIRAM TOOLJARAM, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, hath contracted and agreed with DAMODHUR BALCRUSTNAJEE and SADASHIVE BALCRUSTNAJEE DHOTRAY, also of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant, to sell unto them. All that piece or parcel of ground situate at Bombay in Moogbhat Oart, near Candaywaddy, outside the Fort, within the Sub-district of Bhooleshwer, admeasuring 473 and 3 9ths square yards or thereabouts, entered in the rent Rolls of the Collector of Bombay for Pension and Tax under No. 152, in the name of the said Cassiram Tooljaram with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house and premises standing and erected thereon, fronting towards the south of the said Moogbhat Lane, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay for municipal rates under No. 502, formerly, and now in the occupation of the said Cassiram Tooljaram, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the east by the house of Narayen Cassinath Sett Javery, on or towards the west by the property of Moolchund Sarvsookh, on or towards the north by the public road, and on or towards the south by the property of Gangabaee. All persons having any manner of Claims on the aforesaid property by way of sale, mortgage, inheritance, gift, lease, or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to me at my Office, No. 40, Meadow Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed, without regard to any such claim, which will be considered as waived and abandoned.—Dated this 1st day of February 1875.

KHUNDERAO MOROJEE,
Purchaser's Solicitor.

FOR SALE, AT HOSHUNGABAD, C. P.,

in consequence of the Owner leaving the station—

A beautiful Cedar-wood inriggar pair-oared SKIFF, varnished, with gilt mouldings, with fittings complete, lounging rail and cushion, 2 pairs of sculls, a pair of oars, (one spare pair ditto), coir matting, &c., built by Messenger of Teddington, cost landing in Bombay Rs. 700. Price Rs. 500.

The Boat is very light and draws only a few inches of water and is almost new, having only arrived in Bombay at the end of May last. There is also a mast and lug sail with it.

A country-built Wherry, 12 by 4, with sculls and oars, mast and sail. Rs. 100.

A Wagonette, with pole for a pair, pole and splinter bars for a team, with a set of brown 4-in hand Cawnpore harness with English reins. Rs. 450.

A black Australian Gelding, 15-2, about 12 years of age, Rs. 300

A flea-bitten S. B. Gelding, 15-1½, about 10 years of age. Rs 250

The above Horses have been constantly driven together ; they are excellent saddle horses, go in single and double harness, and as leaders in a team are believed to be quite sound and are free from vice. Price of turn-out, Rs. 900.

For particulars, apply to

COLONEL MOXON,
Bengal Staff Corps, Hoshungabad.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive of Reserve Fund
THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 10,000,000
THE TRANSATLANTIC (and re-insurance) INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 9,000,000
THE BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
THE SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

THE SWISS LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 2,000,000
THE REINISH WESTPHALIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
THE CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 4,500,000
THE SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
THE BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
THE NEUCHATELOISE MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000

For FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS, ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY, Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

APARTMENTS with BOARD, in a private Family. Terms moderate. Apply to Z., *Gazette* Office.

ELEME FIGS and finest MALAGA RAISINS, at BAPTY'S 12, Apollo Street.

TO BE SOLD, at BENNETT'S AUCTION, next SATURDAY, 2 HOUND PUPS. SPORTSMEN do not miss the CHANCE.

FORT.—BOARD and RESIDENCE.—ONE or TWO GENTLEMEN can be accommodated on moderate terms. Address ALPHA, *Bombay Gazette.*

TO LET, the Upper-storied BUNGALOW, just vacated by E. W. BLACKWELL, Esq. Apply on the Premises near the Baroda Railway Stations, Western Porch Grant Road.

EMPRUNT DE LA VILLE DE PARIS, 1875.

LOAN OF THE CITY OF PARIS

FOR

220,000,000 FRANCS, OR 880 LAKHS OF RUPEES.

THE above Loan will be offered for Public Subscription in Debentures, reimbursable in 75 Years, at 500 Francs. Interest, 20 Francs (about Rs. 8) per Annum, payable 15th April and 15th October.

Price of Issue, 440 Francs, reimbursable at 500 Francs, by quarterly drawings, with premiums amounting t 900,000 francs per annum, as follows :—

1	Bond reimbursable with a premium of			Francs	100,000	(Rs. 40,000)	At each drawing.
1	do.	do.	do.	„	50,000	(Rs. 20,000)	
3	do.	do.	do.	„	10,000	(Rs. 4,000)	
4	do.	do.	do.	„	5,000	(Rs. 2,000)	
25	do.	do.	do.	„	1,000	(Rs. 400)	

The First Drawing is to take place on the 5th May 1875.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

On Subscribing	Francs	40
On Allotment	„	70
2nd Call 1st October 1875	„	110
3rd „ 1st April 1876	„	110
4th „ 1st October 1876	„	110
	Francs	440

Bonds paid in full on the day of allotment will receive a half-yearly Coupon of 10 Francs, and a bonus of Francs 3-50. Bonds not fully paid up will receive only 5 Francs per half-year. First Coupon to be payable on the 15th October.

With reference to the above Loan, the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, in Bombay, is prepared to receive Subscriptions on the following terms :—

The Price of Issue in Bombay will be Rs. 193 per Bond, payable as follows :—

On Subscribing	Rs.	15	0	0
On Allotment	„	33	4	0
On 1st September 1875	„	48	4	0
On 1st March 1876	„	48	4	0
On 1st September 1876	„	48	4	0
	Rs.	193	0	0

A Coupon of 5 Francs (about Rs. 2 at the rate of the day) will be payable on 1st September 1875, 1st March, and 1st September 1876.

The Bonds can be paid up in full, on allotment for Rs. 190, and, in such case, holders will be entitled to the half-yearly Coupon of 10 Francs (about Rs. 4 at the rate of the day) from 1st September 1875.

Pending the arrival of the Bonds from Paris, Provisional Bonds will be issued by the COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, Bombay Agency, which will be of the same character, negotiable in the same manner, and under a guarantee similar to that granted in the case of the Scrips for the Paris Municipal Loan of 1871.

In the event of the Loan being over-subscribed in Paris, a *pro-rata* reduction will be made in the stock available for Bombay Subscribers.

The Office will be open for Subscriptions from Tuesday, 2nd February, at 10 A. M., till Thursday, 4th February, at 2 P. M.

Subscriptions will be received, for account of the COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, at the country branches of the NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, LIMITED, on the 2nd and 3rd February.

APOLLO BUNDER REFRESHMENT ROOMS.

MESSRS. MINNS and KERNER have much pleasure in announcing that they have taken possession of the above famous establishment, of which they are now the SOLE LESSEES.

They beg to assure the public that it is their intention to provide everything of the best quality obtainable, and it will be their constant study to meet the wishes of their customers.

Messrs. M. and K. confidently hope that by close attention to business they will ere long succeed in restoring the character of the establishment to that which it enjoyed in former days.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK MERCER, GLOVER, AND HABIT MAKER,

No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY,

HAS the pleasure to announce a FRESH ARRIVAL of choice and fashionable Millinery, &c., viz. :—

"Ball Dresses." "Ball Room Fans."
"Silk and Satin Evening Dresses," "Kid Gloves."
"Flowers," "Gold and Silver," &c., In great variety.
"Crinolines" and "Crinolettes."
"Feathers," "White Kid Boots."
"White Satin Shoes and Boots."
"Flounced Muslin Skirts."

ORDERS FROM OUTSTATIONS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.

SUPERIOR WHITE AND COLOURED KID GLOVES FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.

Uxbridge House, 7, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, February 1875.

J. NEUBERG, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

CIGARETTES FOR THE MILLION!!!

ALL TASTES SERVED.

COPE'S "BOUQUET" TOBACCO COVERED,
Per Box of 100 Rs. 3. per 1,000 Rs. 28.

WILLS' CIGARETTES.
Per Box of 25 12 Annas, per 1,000 Rs. 28.

SALES POLLARD LLOYD AND. CO.'S NOVELTIES

"IMPERATRICE"	per Box of 100 Rs. 3-8, per 1,000 Rs. 34,
Do.	in fancy ornamented boxes of 12 each, 8 Annas per Box.
"ZULEIKA"	per Box of 100 Rs. 2-8, per 1,000 Rs. 24.
Do.	in fancy ornamented boxes of 18 each, 8 Annas per Box.
"GOLD CROSS"	without mouth-piece, in boxes of 18 each, 8 Annas per Box,

RUSSIAN CIGARETTES.

"EPIRE" Aromatique, per 1,000 Rs. 28, per Box of 100 Rs. 3.

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & COMPANY,

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, AND OPTICIANS.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF SPECTACLES WARRANTED BEST WHITE PEBBLES :

Gold Spectacles with Case	Rs. 30	Gold Eyeglasses	Rs 35
Steel Spectacles with Case	„ 16	Steel Eyeglasses	„ 16

FULL PARTICULARS ABOUT WATCHES AND JEWELLERY WILL BE FOUND ELSEWHERE.

Bombay, 4, Hummum Street.

C. MARCKS & Co.

NOTICES.

HAMILTON & CO., JEWELLERS, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

CASH PRICES.

	Rs.		Rs.
Bracelets, all Gold, stiff or flexible bands, and for Portraits	60	to	250
„ elegant, enamelled and set with Coral, Pearls, Turquoise, &c.	70	to	200
„ handsome, for evening wear, enamelled in colours, and set with Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, &c.	200	to	1,200
„ of Hair, neatly mounted in Gold	20	to	70
„ Silver-mounted, Pebble, and Malachite	10	to	45
Brooches, plain Gold, for morning wear	25	to	110
„ for Dress, enamelled, and set with stones more or less valuable	40	to	1,000
„ for Miniatures, revolving (also with cameo on one side)	40	to	110
„ exquisitely carved Onyx and Shell Cameos	50	to	180
„ of designs, for Archery and Croquet Prizes	50	to	100
„ Mourning, black enamelled, with appropriate emblems	40	to	80

INSPECTION RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

HAMILTON & CO.

WHEELER AND WILSON'S GENUINE SEWING-MACHINES.

THE HIGHEST HONOURS CONFERRED AT THE VIENNA EXHIBITION OF 1873.

THE following description of Machines always on hand for sale with spare Needles and other Accessories at the Office of the Undersigned.

All Machines warranted. Orders from Up-country promptly executed when accompanied with Remittances or Reference for Payment. Each Machine accompanied with a book of reference. Instruction to purchasers gratis.

No. 1 Machine, Polished Mahogany or Walnut Table	Rs. 10
No. 1 Machine, Mahogany or Walnut Quarter Cases	„ 112
No. 2 Machine, on Polished Table	„ 9
No. 3 Machine, on Polished Table	„ 90
No. 2 Machine, in Unpolished Walnut, Half Case	„ 130
No. 2 Machine, in Polished Mahogany or Walnut, do.	„ 135
No. 1 Machine, in Unpolished Walnut, do.	„ 135
No. 1 Machine, in Polished Mahogany or Walnut, do.	„ 140
No. 1 Machine, in Full Case, Mahogany or Walnut Polished	„ 165
No. 6 Machine, for heavy Cloth Work	„ 115
No. 6 Machine, for heavy Leather Work	„ 115

Hand Machines, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, Rs. 105, 95, and 90.

Cottons manufactured by the Williamantic Company of New York, also by Coats and Brook, specially adapted for the above Machines in reels of 200 yards, per dozen	„ 2
Best Machine Silk, in reels, assorted Colours	„ 9

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
No. 7, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, OPPOSITE GRAHAM'S BUILDING.

ROWLAND AND CO., SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT, 19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY EVENING, 1st February 1875.

Saturday's receipts at the American ports being only 15,000 bales against 26,000 on the corresponding date last year, the Liverpool Cotton Market opens quiet but steady, probable sales 12,000 bales, imports 4,000. In New York both spot cotton and futures are unchanged :—

The American figures are :—

	1875.	1874.	1873
Saturday's receipts	15,000	26,000	17,000
„ Exports to U. K.	11,000	14,000	14,000
Total recs. since 1st Sept.	2,529,000	2,575,000	2,269,000
„ Exports to U.K. „	987,000	892,000	855,000

Consols this morning open at 92⅝ ; French Rents at 101, Bar Silver at 57½d. per oz.

The weekly statement of the New Bank of Bombay shows the following changes :—

Government Balance at H. O.	Inc.	Rs. 10,32,819
Do. do. Branches	Inc. „	3,98,677
Deposits	Dec. „	1,59,125
Government Securities	Inc. „	2,05,280
Loans	Dec. „	2,05,657
Bills Discounted	Inc. „	11,95,313
Cash Balances with correspondents	Dec. „	2,37,353
Cash Balance	Inc. „	3,31,925

This return shows a further improvement in the position of the Bank, the only item of any importance of an adverse character being the increase of twelve lacs under the head of Bills Discounted. The wide range of this account, including as it does not only local discounts, but operations in inland exchange, renders it difficult to appreciate the nature of the increase. On this occasion however there is nothing to show that the alteration is due to either of these causes, and in all probability it is owing to requirements outside of the usual course and only of a temporary character. In any case, if the Bank's statements are published with the view of affording information to the public, there can be no doubt that the form of this account should be altered, by separating operations in inland exchange from simple discounts, the relation which they respectively bear to the position of the general money market being widely different.

Sterling Exchange continues quiet and unaltered only a moderate business having been done. We still quote :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 10 3/16d.	per rupee
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 10 19/32d.	„
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 10 9/16d.	„
Documents 3 do.	1s. 10 19/32d.	„

On Calcutta no transactions are reported and rates continue nominally, demand ⅛ and 60 days sight ⅞ to 1 per cent. discount, **Government Paper** is steady and unchanged.

Shares are particularly quiet and with the exception of a slight improvement in some of the leading Spinning Co.'s scrip no change can be noticed.

The **Cotton** market this morning opened quietly but sellers showing a disposition to give way a little in price a considerable business was done, chiefly in Barsee and Nuggur in docras at Rs. 167 to Rs. 170 and ready Ginned Broach at Rs. 220 to Rs. 221 per candy half pressed. In the course of the afternoon however Saturday's receipts at the American ports became known in the bazaar, and at the close a much firmer feeling is again apparent, sellers refusing to go on unless at an advance.

Freights are steady but quiet at Saturday's rates.

In **Piece Goods** we do not hear of any transactions of importance from first hands.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (Limited).

Statement of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) as on the 30th January, compared with the statement issued on 23rd January :—

Liabilities.		23rd Jan.	30th Jan. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital :—			
First Issue of 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid	Rs. 50,00,000		
Second issue of do. of Rs. 100 do.	„ 10,00,000		
Do. do. do. paid to account of 2nd Call of Rs. 125 per share	„ 12,46,250		
Do. do. paid to account of 3rd Call of Rs. 25 per share	„ 2,49,025		
Do. do. paid to account of 4th Call of Rs. 125 per share	„ 12,39,125		
Do. do paid to account of 5th Call of Rs. 125 per share	„ 12 01,250	99,27,150	99,35,650
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities		15,50,000	15,50,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office		61,61,630	71,94,449
Do do. do. at Branches.		16,71,559	20,70,236
Other Deposits		1,20,73,360	1,20,23,225
Post Bills		14,463	14,045
Cash Credits, undrawn		6,34,845	6 21,988
		3,30,53,007	3,43,69,593
Assets.			
Government Securities		16,60,771	28,66,051
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise		[illegible]	28,89,377
Current Accounts, overdrawn		25,784	28,316
Bills Discounted		1,20,94,058	1,31,99,371
Stamps		5,147	5,344
Dead Stock	Rs. 5,06,944		
Amount applied in reduction	„ 1,15,000	3,91,944	3,91,944
Bullion			
Cash Balances with Correspondents		10,06,955	7,69,602
Cash and Currency Notes		1,23,47,476	1,26,74,401
		3,30,53,007	3,43,69,593

CALCUTTA MONEY MARKET.

"Englishman" Office, Thursday Evening.

The symptoms of the money market are of continued ease, both in the bazaar and at the bank. Rates in the bazaar are lower, and the only thing supporting steadiness at the bank is the prospective demand for the rice ports, which, however, has not yet begun on any scale of importance. The cash this week is 18 lakhs up, caused by increase in the treasury balances, of 15 lakhs here and 3 up-country. The public call on the bank has slightly increased, but only to the unimportant extent of nearly 3 lakhs, and the deposits of the public have increased 3 lakhs, other minor items making up the difference.

The import market is heavy, and in case of the ordinary run of grey goods, it is a point lower, although a good business has been done in goods for special markets at least covering rates. But the general tone of the market has not improved ; consumption, however, appears to be going on freely, and considerable quantities of goods have been going up country out of second hands. These have been pretty full of late which accounts for a smaller demand on importers ; and when clearance have progressed a little more the bazaar may be expected to come in as free buyers again. Exports from England this month are still keeping moderate although not particularly small.

The *Indigo* Sales are now over excepting, perhaps, some odds and ends which may be exposed later on. Prices this week are only slightly lower which may be accounted for by the crop turning out rather under the estimates.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling has had a tendency towards weakness since last Mail-day, and to-day it has sustained a decided collapse without any special apparent reason. Most of the business for to-morrow, in Bank Bills of the long date, has been arranged at 1-10⅝, but to-day that rate was no longer attainable, and after limited sales at 1-10 9/16, it became most difficult if not impossible, to obtain a quotation at all. Mercantile paper has been less abundant this week and the first class credits that were on offer early in the week were taken up at once by the remitting houses at 1-10⅝. Documents have mostly gone at 1-10¾, but yesterday business was put through at 1-10 12/16, and to-day a little at 1-10⅞. It was rather difficult to get firm quotations this afternoon, the market having a very unsettled appearance, and the following are the nearest figures that can be given, with the remark as regards Banks at any rate, that no business is known to have been effected at the reduction.

Bank Bills, on demand	1-10
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight	1-10½
Bank Bills, 6 „ „	1-10⅝
Credits and Clean House Paper, 6 months' sight	1-10⅝ to 11/16
Document Bills, 6 months' sight	1-10⅞

Bombay.—Rates are unchanged. Bank Bills on demand standing at 4 annas premium, and at 50 days' sight 10 annas discount.

China.—Business has been almost at a standstill since the departure of the direct steamers, and the price of 30 day private bills is still quoted 220¼.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

The revival of last Thursday has made further way, and the market has a much brighter appearance in every department. At previous quotations there are buyers for almost everything, and a good many stocks have experienced a good advance.

Government Securities are better with rather a good enquiry, carrying to-day's values quite to the undernoted, perhaps higher, since the collapse in Exchange, but that will be better seen to-morrow.

4 per cents.	102⅛
4½ per cents.	103⅞
5½ per cents.	109¼

Bank Shares are looking up, and Bengals have been readily taken at 1,400. Nationals have advanced to 119, with a good business done up to that price from 115½ as a beginning. The only other sale reported is in Simla Banks at 550.

Tea Shares have got quite lively, and some considerable rises have to be recorded. Central Cachars have been greatly in request, carrying the value up to 165. Durrungs have improved to 88, East Indias to 86, Singells to 128, Majegrams to 114, and Sooms to 92. There have also been cash transactions in Coochbeelas at 165, in Kalacherras at from 130 to 128, in Punkabarees at 105, in Bengals at 96, in Dehings at 63, in Kurseong and Darjeelings at 111, and in Tukvars at 130, with a good market at the close.

Spinning Mills shares have lost something of their late torpor. Barnagores having recovered to 135, Howrahs to par, Budge Budge to 13 premium, Calcutta Jute to 242, and Bowreahs to 115. Sales have also been made in Fort Glosters at from 100 to 101, and in Seebpores at 3 premium.

Coal Shares have been very active, and in New Beerbhoom a most remarkable, though perhaps rather a speculative rise has taken place. They were done last week at 113 advancing to 120 by Monday morning, and to-day to 140, on rumours of their having the opportunity of exacting an exorbitant price for the land they are making over to the new Iron Company that is being started in their neighbourhood. The Raneegunge Company has followed suit ; on what grounds it is not apparent, and their stock was wanted to-day at 111. Other concerns have been rather neglected in this excitement and prices are called about the same as last week.

Miscellaneous Shares have also come to the front, and in press shares some dealings have been marked, in Watsons at from 126 to 130, closing at 128, and in Ramkistopores at 126. Indian General Steams are worth about 530, and Landing and Shipping 47, Bally Paper Mills have been bought at 102, and there has been a good amount of business in Bengal Iron Works at 7 premium, the cause creating the rise in the Beerbhoom Coals having had a corresponding effect here.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

H. M.'s **Briton**, Captain Lindsay, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf.

The A. H. **Lloyd's** s. s. **Dido**, Captain L. Inchiostri, left Aden for Bombay on the evening of the 27th ultimo.

The Raffaele, 92 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour, on the 31st ultimo from Coast and Cutch, with a general cargo and twenty deck passengers.

The s. s. **Pearl**, 336 tons, Captain C. Doert arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Carwar (January 29th) with a general cargo and six second class and one hundred and ten deck passengers.

The ship Glendower, 1,191 tons, Captain T. De Gruchy, which arrived in harbour on the 30th ultimo, from Newcastle N S W. (October 28th) with a cargo of 1,516 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. Nicol and Co.

The s. s. **Menzaleh**, 1,267 tons, Captain B. C. Warden, arrived in harbour on the 31st ultimo, from Newcastle (December 26th) via the Suez Canal, with a cargo of 1,153 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. Nicol and Co.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s s. **Euphrates**, 500 tons, Captain T. Nailer, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Mrs. Duncan and servant, and thirty-two deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. **Canara**, 1,229 tons, Captain A. Irvine, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Calcutta (January 7th) with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Lieut.-Col. Preston, Mr. Hall, and eighty deck passengers.

The s. s. **Bengal**, 1,095 tons, Captain S. M. North, which arrived in harbour on the 31st ultimo from Newcastle (December 26th) calling at Port Said and Suez, via the Suez Canal, brought the cargo of 1,899 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. **India**, 656 tons, Captain J. Henderson, sailed yesterday for Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mrs. Pillay, Mr. and Mrs. Young and infant, and three hundred and fifty deck passengers.

The s. s. **Oorun**, 162 tons, Captain G. J. Baker, which arrived in harbour on the 31st ultimo. from Coast and Cutch, with a general cargo and seventy-nine deck passengers. She sailed yesterday for same port, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr Vullyjee Khanbhoy and ninety-five deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Jany.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
31	Menzaleh(s)	Warden	Newcastle, Dec 25.
	Raffaele (s)	Nacoda	Cutch, Jany 29.
Feb.1	Canara (s)	Irvine	Calcutta, Jany 7.
	Euphrates (s)	Nailer	Bussorah, Jany 7.
	Pearl(s)	Doert	Carwar, Jany 29.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
1	H. M's. Briton	Brine	P. Gulf.
	Thibet (s)	Eastley	Southampton.
	India(s)	Henderson	K. Coast, & Kurrachee.
	Oorun (s)	Baker	Coast & Cutch.
	Valkyrien	Edam	Liverpool.
	Arabia (s)	Coboara	G.noa &c.

The Steamer Pearl, to Malabar Coast, was entered out for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

Jany. ARRIVALS.

28 Madras (s) ....James ....Rangoon, Jany 24.

Jany. DEPARTURES.

28 Scotia (s) ....

Pilot (s)................ ....

Wiltshire ....

Fathe Shah Allum........ ....

DAILY IMPORTS.—February 1.

From Liverpool.

Border Chieftain s, 15 casks soap, Watson Bogle & Co.

From London.

Colombo s, 5 cases salt, C E Mitchell & Co ; 121 cases brandy, Cutler Palmer & Co.

Goa s, 10 cases provision and 6 cases butter, Abdool Hussod Esufally ; 38 cases oilmanstore, Hormasjee Pestonjee & Sons.

From Marseilles.

Persia s, 25 boxes champagne, B H Cheenewalla & Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—February. 1

For Liverpool.

Kingston, 207 bales cotton, W and A Graham & Co ; 500 cwts myrabollams, Jetha Pursotum.

Bulwark, 250 bales Cotton, J C Bushby & Co.

Blenheim s, 93 bales cotton, Peel Cassels & Co.

Vixon s, 119 bales cotton, Nuthoo Soonderjee ; 130 bales cotton, Heerjee Mathooradass ; 50 bales cotton, Ragowjee Bhoja ; 5 bales wool, Jewandass Premjee ; 100 bales cotton, Stearn Hobart & Co ; 150 bales cotton, Campbell Mitchell & Co ; 40 bales cotton and 60 bales wool, Nursey Khuttow & Co ; 40 bales wool, Dewjee Govindjee ; 36 bales wool, Nansee Megjee ; 50 bales wool, Volkart Brothers.

Guy Mannering s, 9 bales hides, A R Abdin ; 29 bales skins, M Surajoodin & Co ; 16 bales skins, M Mustan & Co ; 808¼ cwts hemp, Nuthoo Soonderjee ; 100 bales cotton, S L Macnaghten ; 675 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co ; 100 bales cotton, Peel Cassels & Co ; 127¼ cwts teel seed, Suliaman Malladina ; 17 bales wool, L I Patle bore.

Atalanta s, 50 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers and Co ; 500 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Stearn Hobart and Co ; 75 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 500 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co ; 25 bales cotton, Knoop and Co ; 200 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co ; 29 bales wool, Alsen Ciebe and Co ; 48 bales cotton, Shamjee Narranjee and Co.

Pelago s, 575 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

Tisra s, 195 cwts bones, Jossub Lutif.

Aristocrat s, 450 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 58 bales cotton Owen and Okell, 100 cwts coir yarn, Nanjee Khuttow.

For New York.

Cegasus, 500 cwts jute, Dhurumseebhoy Poonjabhoy ; 28¼ cwts nuxvomica, 300 cwts linseed, and 112½ cwts jute ends, Finlay Scott and Co ; 365 cwts jute, Nursee Kessowjee and Co.

For Havre.

Sagamore, 790½ cwts myrabollums, Veerjee Pursotum ; 200 bales cotton, Jules Siegfried and Co.

Janet Court, 200 bales cotton, H Clagson and Co.

For Odessa.

Juno s, 150 bales cotton, Alsen Riebe and Co.

For Trieste.

Juno s, 20 bales hides, Geo R Purvis.

Hindoostan s, 309 bales cotton, P and O Co.

For Marseilles.

Hindostan s, 21 bales wool, and 117 pieces wool, P & O Co ; 1,050 cwts gingelly seed, Alsen Riebe & Co.

For Hongkong.

Avoca s, 25 bales twist, Ramdass Khimjee & Co ; 27 chests opium J Peerbhoy.

For Shanghai.

Avoca s, 12 chests opium, Ramchund Jaichund.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS—January 27.

Burnett, Major, Bengal Royal Artillery, to appear before a Medl Board, from Rawul Pindee.

Gahan, Captain, Madras Staff Corps, to appear before a Medl Board, from Raipore.

February 1.

Spencer, Conductor, Bombay Army Clothing Dept, to join, from Poona.

Preston, Lieut Col, Madras 44th Foot, on duty, from Wellington

Young, Lieut, Bombay Royal Engineers, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—February 1.

Freeman, Captain, Bengal 4th Cavalry, on furlough, to England.

Moodie, Surg, Bengal 1nd Med Ser, on sick leave, to England.

Bates, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, on sick leave, to England.

Cornewall, Lieut Col, Bombay Staff Corps, on furlough, to England,

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Adjutant General's Office, Simla, 19th Jany. 1875.

With reference to Horse Guards' G O 12 of 1874, it is hereby notified, that all applications by officers, for examination for admission to the Staff College, should reach the Adjutant General's Office, Simla, not later than the 31st March 1875.

Attention is called to the following Home Orders :—

Army Circulars (Special), dated W O the 14th Nov 1874—Regimental Establishments.

Horse Guards' G O 89, dated 1st Dec 1874, Queen's Regulations and Orders for the Army,—Alteration in.

Bre Maj A K J C Mackenzie, late 5th European Light Cavalry, doing general duty at Bareilly, is attached to 4th Bengal Cavalry, for duty.

Under instructions from Horse Guards, Surg Maj J Davis is posted to the 2nd Bat 12th Foot, for a period of five years, in succession to Surg Maj J G Leask, M B, but will continue in his present charge of the Dalhousie Depot for the full term of two years.

Surg Maj D J Doherty is attached to the 2nd Bat 12th Foot, during the absence of Surg Maj Davis.

Capt M H Steward, 23rd Bgde R A, having returned to Regimental duty from officiating Staff Employ, is directed to proceed to Agra for duty with A Bat 19th Bgde.

With the sanction of Government, Lieut F W S Jackson, 1-11th Foot, is permitted to relinquish his appointment in the 14th N I as a probationer for the B S C.

Lieut E C Parker, 56th Foot, having passed the prescribed examination, is confirmed in the appointment of Aide-de-Camp to Maj Genl Sir C Reid, K C B, commanding the Lahore Division, with effect from the 4th March 1874

Lieut E C Elliston, Bl S C, having passed the special army examination (Garrison Instruction), in London, in June 1874, he wi l be held to have qualified.

Lieut C G L Wingfield, 54th Foot, is directed to proceed to England for duty at the regimental depot.

This officer's services are available for duty with troops on the voyage.

The candidates named below are reported, by the Board of Examiners, Fort William, to have attained the undermentioned standards.

High Proficiency in Urdu—Lieut E de C Rennick, B S C.

High Proficiency in Hindi—Lieut T E Spencer, 1-3rd Foot.

Persian under Clause VIII—Lieut E de C Rennick, B S C.

Arabic under Clause VIII—Lieut A C Talbot, B S C.

Higher Standard in Hindoostanee—Lieut H A Graves, R A, Lieut E C C Sandys, F-19th R A, Lieut E Palmer, 1-3rd Foot, and Lieut L M Boileau, 109th Foot.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Lucknow Brigade order, dated the 7th Jany 1875, posting Surg Maj J Browne, M D, to the medical charge of the 41st N I, vice Surg E Mulvany, who will continue to do duty with that Regt.

1-8th Foot—Regimental order, dated the 31st Dec 1874, appointing Lieut W Louis to be Station Staff Officer, Chukrata, with effect from the 1st Jany 1875, vice Capt J J Hamilton, 1-8th Foot, promoted.

39th Foot—Regimental order, dated the 5th Jany 1875, appointing Lieut R R N Sturt to be Interpreter to the regiment, vice Capt A G Wynen.

11th N I—Regimental order, dated the 7th Jany 1875, making the following officiating appointments, in the room of Col C F G Lamb, Comdt, proceeding on furlough :—

Maj P H F Harris 2nd in Comd and Wing Officer, to officiate as Comdt.

Maj C M Bushby, Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Comd and Wing Officer.

[illegible]

and Wing Officer, in addition to his own duties, vice Maj J T Harris, appointed to another situation, there being no other officer available.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

Royal Artillery—Maj E S Burnett, (No 1 Baty 13th Bgde,) to Bombay, for one month from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

Lieut A S Griffiths, (F Baty 11th Bgde,) to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Qr Mr W Graham, (6th Bgde,) to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Qr Mr J Sculley, (A Bgde,) to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

2nd Foot, (1st Batn)—Capt (Local Maj) H Flood, to England, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs.

11th Foot, (1st Batn)—Lieut G F Guyon, to England, per troopship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

35th Foot—Maj R E Carr, to port of embarkation, for one month from date of leaving regt ; and thence to England, on urgent private affairs, for twelve months from date of embarkation.

60th Foot (2nd Batn)—Lieut A P Vaughan, to port of embarkation, for one month from date of quitting regt ; and thence to England, on private affairs, for twelve months from date of embarkation.

Staff Corps—Maj W C B Ryan (2nd in Comd 41st N I,) to port of embarkation, for one month from date of leaving regt, preparatory to furlough to Europe, on private affairs.

Capt G C Logan, (2nd Wing Subn 7th N I,) to port of embarkation for one month from date of leaving regt, preparatory to furlough to Europe, on urgent private affairs.

(This cancels the preparatory leave notified in G O C C 31st Oct last, p. 471.

General List, Infantry.—Capt G MacCall, (attached to 8th Bengal Cavalry,) to Delhi and hills north of Deyrah, from the 9th Jany to the 9th May, on medical certificate.

Indian Medical Service—Surgn G Griffith, for one month to port of embarkation, from date of quitting station, preparatory to furlough to Europe, on private affairs.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

1st Batn 8th Regt—Lieut William Louis to be Adjt, vice Hamilton, promoted, subject to approval by H R H the Field Marshal Comdg-in-Chief, dated 1st Jany 1875.

Lieut William Freeman Kelly to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Louis, appointed Adjt, subject to approval by H R H the Field Marshal Comdg-in-Chief, dated 1st Jany 1875.

55th Regt—Walter Lewis Pitt to be Adjt, vice Ogden, promoted with effect from the 16th Sept 1874, subject to approval by H R H the Field Marshal Comdg-in-Chief.

6th Regt—Lieut Francis George Arch Wiehe to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Tyndall, appointed Asst Inspector of Gymnasia, Bombay, subject to approval by H R H the Field Marshal Comdg-in-Chief, dated 5th Jany 1875.

2nd Bengal Cavalry—Capt C E Salkeld is permitted to retain the appointment of Adjt on promotion, dated 15th Jany 1875.

16th Bengal Cavalry—Capt C A Carthew, 1st Squadn Subn, to officiate as 3rd Squadn Officer, during the absence of Capt Ross, on furlough, dated 15th Jany 1875.

13th N I—Capt G B Stevens, Offg Wing Officer, to be 1st Wing Subn, vice Capt Wilmer, who has retired on half pay, date 15th Jany 1875.

14th N I—Lieut C J Jamieson, 41st Foot, Offg 2nd Wing Subn on probation 22nd N I to be 2nd Wing Subn on probation, vice Jackson, who has ceased to be a probationer for the Staff Corps, dated 15th Jany 1875.

27th N I.—Capt H H Birch, Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Comd, vice Ogilvie, on furlough, dated 15th Jany 1875.

30th N I.—Lieut A Burlton-Bennet, 37th Foot, 2nd Wing Sub on probation, to be 1st Wing Subn on probation, vice Webster, appointed Wing Officer, dated 15th Jany 1875.

Lieut F C Maisey, 1st Batn 17th Regiment, Offg 2nd Wing Subn on probation, to be 2nd Wing Subn on probation, vice Burlton Bennet, dated 15th January 1875.

33rd N I.—Lieut J H Sadler, 46th Regt, Offg 2nd Wing Subn on probation, to be 2nd Wing Subn on probation, vice Bingham, appointed Adjt, dated 15th Jany 1875.

25th N I—Capt M H Hayes is re-appointed 1st Wing Subn, with effect from the date of his promotion to the rank of Capt.

36th N I—Lieut G H More Molyneux, 37th Regt, Offg 2nd Wing Subn on probation, to be 2nd Wing Subn on probation, vice Gordon, transferred to the 6th Bengal Cavalry. Dated 15th Jany 1875.

39th N I—Capt F Gellie, Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Comd, during the absence of Lieut Col Wemyss, on furlough. Dated 15th Jany 1875.

Capt M McN Kind, 107th Regt, Adjt Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps, to officiate as Military Storekeeper, in addition to his other duties, during the absence of Lieut Col Walton, on furlough. Dated 17th Jany 1875.

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officers :—

1st Batn 6th Regt—Lieut G deC Morton to be Captn, from the 9th Jany 1875.

68th Regt—Maj (Brev Lieut Col) H W J Trent to rank as Lieut Col, from the 14th April 1874.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Meerut Division order, dated the 31st Dec 1874, appointing Capt the Hon C Dutton, Station Staff Officer, Roorkee, to officiate as Asst Qr Genl, Meerut Division, with effect from the 31st Dec 1874, consequent on the indisposition of Capt L A Gregson.

Dated the 12th Jan 1875, directing Surg D C G Bourns, under orders to proceed to England by troop-ship leaving Bombay on the 25th Feb 1875, to take medical charge of the insanes of the division proceeding to Bombay, for despatch by the same vessel.

Allahabad Division order, dated the 12th Jan 1875, directing Maj G W Holdsworth, Bengal Infantry, recently returned from furlough, to do duty at Allahabad till further orders.

Roorkee Station order, dated the 1st Jan 1875, appointing Lieut W L Pitt, 55th Foot, to officiate as Station Staff Officer, from the 31st Dec 1874, until further orders, in room of Capt the Hon'ble C Dutton, officiating as Asst Qr Mr Genl, Meerut Division.

59th Foot—Regimental order, dated the 8th Jany 1875, appointing Sub-Lieut P H N Lake to be Interpreter to the regt, with effect from the 1st Nov 1874, vice Capt E Gunter, proceeded to join Depot companies ; and Directing Lieut A Dashwood Worgan to officiate as Interpreter, during the absence of Sub-Lieut Lake at the School of Garrison Instruction, Umbella.

73rd Foot—Regimental order, dated the 9th Jany 1875, appointing Lieut M I Gibbs to officiate as Interpreter, with effect from the 17th ultimo, vice Capt J T Turner, officiating as Instructor of Musketry.

39th N I—Regimental order, dated the 9th Jany 1875, making the following appointments, vice Lieut Col H M Wemyss, 2nd in Comd, proceeding on furlough to Europe :—

Capt F Gellie, Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Comd.

Capt H O Cumberlege, Offg 1st Wing Subn and Offg Qr Mr, to officiate as Wing Officer.

Capt A F Jones, Genl List, Infantry, attached, to officiate as Qr Mr.

Lieut A T Banon, 2nd Wing Subn, to officiate as 1st Wing Subn.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

3rd Hussars—Riding Master W G Matthews, to England, for fifteen months from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

(This cancels the leave granted to this officer in G O C C dated 7th Sept.)

Royal Artillery—Lieut G F F Shirreff, (No. 1 Bat 23rd Bgd,) to Bombay, for one month from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

2nd Foot, (1st Bat)—Maj St J Willans, to England, for fifteen months, on private affairs, from date of embarkation.

5th Foot, (1st Bat)—Lieut G N Wyatt, to port of embarkation, for one month from date of quitting regt ; and thence to England, for fifteen months from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

Lieut (Local Capt) C de J Greme, for one month, to port of embarkation, from date of quitting regt ; and thence to England, for fifteen months from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

8th Foot, (1st Batn)—Lieut H H Russell, to Bombay, for one month from date of leaving regt ; and thence to England, for fifteen months on private affairs from date of embarkation.

(This cancels the leave granted Lieut Russell by G O C C 12th Nov.)

19th Foot, (2nd Batn)—Lieut C Barton, to Bangalore, from the 27th Nov 1874 to the 25th Feby 1875, on private affairs.

Jany to the 25th Feby, on private affairs.

66th Foot—Col G V Watson, to remain in England, from the 3rd June to the 3rd Nov 1815, on urgent private affairs, in extension.

Staff Corps—Lt Col A T Armstrong, (2nd in Comd 10th Bengal Cavalry,) to Bombay, from the 14th Jany to the 13th Feby, to appear before a medical board.

Capt E P Ommanney, (2nd Wing Subn 11th N I,) to Calcutta, for one month from date of quitting regt, to appear before a medical board.

Bengal Infantry—Brev Col D S Dodgson, C B, (Comgs at Delhi) to Bombay, for one month from date of quitting station, preparatory to furlough to Europe, on private affairs.

The attention of officers, affected by the provisions of G O 275 of 1873, is directed to paras. 4, 5, 6, 10 and 12, Sec. III of the above order ; and those officers who have already passed the Garrison Instruction course are reminded that they have not completed their qualification for Staff employment, until they shall have complied with the provisions laid down in the paragraphs above specified.

Lieut Col B W Ryall, Bl S C is posted to Rawal Pindi for general duty.

The undermentioned officer is directed to proceed to England for duty at the regimental depot :—

Captain C D James, 36th Foot

This officer's services are available for duty with troops.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the Lower standard in Hindoostanee on the 4th Jany 1875 :—

Capt C J Dehon, R A, Asst Apothecary C Atkins, Hospl Apprce R H Baldwin, Corpl R H Baker, 2-60th Foot, Pve T Conan, 70th Foot, and Pve F Fennell, 70th Foot.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Sirhind Division order, dated the 6th Jany 1875, directing Capt W S A Lockhart, late 44th N I, to continue to officiate as Depy Asst Qr Mr Genl of the Division, until further orders.

Meerut Division order, dated the 11th Jany 1875, directing Surgn T J P Holmes, M B, doing duty with the 85th Regt, to proceed to Roorkee, and take medical charge of the Depot 55th Foot, till return of head quarters of the regt from Umballa, or further orders, vice Surgn Maj S Roch, 55th Foot reported sick.

Rohilcund District order, dated the 18th Dec 1874, directing Surgn J Latesford, M B, at present on privilege leave, to proceed to Shahjahanpore, and afford medical aid to the details, station staff, &c, as a temporary arrangement.

HIGH COURT.—2nd February.

[Before the Honourable the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice West.]

From the District Court of Carwar.

Extraordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

1-71—Tyabjee and Sayani—Vykoonta Bapoojee v The Government of Bombay—Mr Hearn.—Part heard.

[Before the Honorable Mr. Justice Bayley.]

SHORT CAUSES.

197-74—Lynch and Tobin—Venayekrao Gunputrao v Framjee Dhunjeebhoy—No appearance.

496-74—In person—Luckma Heera and Co v Anne Pennell—Lynch and Tobin.

514-74—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Parsoomul Toolseydass v Toolseydass Kissondass—No appearance.

518-74—M M Munshi—Soma Soonderam Moodelliar v Yeshwantrao Balwant—No appearance.

676-74—Tyabjee and Sayani—C Tyabjee and another v Farulls Cassumbhoy—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

5-75—A Framjee—Dadameya Noormahomed v Goolbeebee widow—K Morojee.

8-75—Prescot and Winter—Merwanjee Bezonjee v Goolabchund Amechund—No appearance.

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

352-73—Jefferson and Payne—Merwanjee Dhunjeebhoy v Nowrojee Husanjee and others—Shapurjee and Thacurdas.—Part heard.

765-73—A Framjee—Maneckjee Nusserwanjee v Nowroji Cursetjee—Craizie, Lynch and Owen.

502-74—Tyabjee and Sayani—Panderinath Ramchunder v Tricumjee Velljee—Shamrao Pandurang.

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"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[The charge for notifying a domestic occurrence is two rupees, the announcement must be authenticated.]

BIRTHS.

BURGE.—January 27th, at Allahabad, the wife of A. Burge, of a daughter.

ROSE.—January 27th, at St. Thomas' Mount, the wife of Lieut-Colonel W. Rose, 17th Regiment M. N. I., of a daughter.

WOODROFFE.—January 25th, at Madras, the wife of F. H. Woodroffe, C. S., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

MACINTIRE—BOWEN.—January 26th, at St. Mark's Church, Bangalore, by the Rev. Pigott James, and afterwards at the Roman Catholic Cathedral, by the Rev. F. Gasnier, Andrew Henry Macintire, M.S.C., only son of Colonel Macintire, C. B., R. A., to Frances Anne Theresa, youngest daughter of the late Lieut.-Colonel Chas. Bowen, H.E.I.C.S.

ZANDER—MACALLISTER.—January 27th, at St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev. Dr. Mackay, Leo Zander, Esq., to Elva Greenwood, eldest daughter of Richard Macallister, Esq.

DEATH.

HAMER.—January 26th, at the General Hospital, John Frederick Hamer, late Secretary to Messrs. Scott, Thomson and Co.

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1875.

The Government of India has given the world what ought to be a convincing proof of its rectitude of purpose by inviting not only the Maharaja of Jeypore, but even the Mahratta Chiefs, Scindia and Holkar, to sit on the Commission for inquiring into the truth of the charges against the Gaekwar. We may take it for granted, however, that neither Scindia nor Holkar will care to sit in judgment on a fellow-prince and countryman. Such an act of complaisance might be quoted against them hereafter as an awkward precedent ; and these two princes are very much maligned if they have any intention of sinking at present to the condition of mere feudatory chiefs. Holkar, it seems, has already declined the Viceroy's polite invitation, though probably his object in going to Calcutta is to avoid giving unnecessary offence by making his excuses in person. Scindia has agreed to be nominated a member of the Commission, but it is not considered probable that he will be able to attend.

We have received no official information yet as to the nature of Damodhur Punt's confession ; but we believe that it directly inculpates the Gaekwar. It was, however, currently reported in Bombay last night that Damodhur had declared the Maharaja was innocent, and had taken upon himself the whole blame of the attempt to poison the late Resident, declaring that he owed Colonel Phayre a special grudge. Damodhur of course knew that his own case was hopeless, for when he was arrested all his private account books were seized at his house, and the evidence gained from these and his papers generally was so strong that he no doubt thought his only chance was to plead guilty in the hope of getting some mitigation of punishment. His confession at any rate simplifies the case, for it is now admitted that the attempt to poison was made by the Gaekwar's chief confidant. It remains for the prosecution, if Damodhur Punt has tried to exculpate the Maharaja, to show how close and intimate were the relations between master and servant ; and, independently of Damodhur's confession, there is still the evidence, which seemed so strong to the Government of India, of all the Residency servants and the Maharaja's Jassoods, who declare that their dealings were with his Highness personally and not with any agent.

In Saturday's paper we tried to give a general notion of the character of the late Canon Kingsley and of the scope of his work as a writer and churchman. The exact value of his productions, and the precise height of the niche which their author will occupy in the great gallery of British literature, will be determined by succeeding generations. But, although there is a conventional propriety in the modesty that defers to the unpronounced judgments of the future, we know no reason why such conclusions as can be drawn in the present should not find a hearing. The critics of the future may be wiser than those of to-day and may see things from a higher and more advantageous stand-point, but no glimmer of their wisdom, no flash of their wider vision, can avail us in the slightest degree. Whatever they may discover when the genius of the nineteenth century comes to be weighed in the balance, it is, we think, clear to all unprejudiced minds that Charles Kingsley was one of the last of the great men of letters who illustrated the golden prime of the Victorian era. Carlyle, Disraeli, Gladstone, Tennyson and Ruskin, it is true, still remain, but they belong to an elder generation. Carlyle is mostly mute; literature is but the amusement and plaything of the two veteran statesmen ; Tennyson's poetry is already out of date with the admirers of Swinburne, Morris, and Rossetti ; and, although the voice of Mr. Ruskin is still heard, it is like sweet bells jangled, out of tune and harsh.

Bulwer, Thackeray, Dickens, Macaulay, and Mill, who were more strictly his contemporaries, preceded him to the tomb. They will assuredly be ranked among the English classics, and we ask, with none of the animus of those who praise the old to spite the new, what names in the new generation can be counted their peers. Mr. Matthew Arnold can compose for us neater sentences, and phrases of more equable poise, but his energy is not that of creation but of discrimination, not of building up to great issues but of question and negation. Mr. Swinburne, we conceive, has settled, by the publication of his "Bothwell," his claims to be considered a poet with any strong hold on the heart and mind of his generation. It is still left to him to be a poet of a rare and remarkable kind, an influence of a strange and subtle sort—distinctions much more precious to the esoteric school of which he is the leader. Mr. Morris, with his charming talent for the revival of obsolete words and idioms, and his curious simplicity of diction, which is in reality the supreme effect of a wilful artificiality, has no more powerful influence on the world. He leads his readers into a grey, dim land, very much like the Greek Hades,—a place where there is no sun ; no conscious, joyous life ; where even fortunate love is sad, where hope is unknown to the heart, where there is nothing in the distance but death, whose blank and pagan hopelessness closes every prospect. His phrasings of old stories are exquisite in certain senses, but, themselves the echoes of echoes—of set purpose holding aloof from the vast vulgarity of real life—it cannot be expected that the general world should be moved by them. Another truly great genius in this school of a twice-cooked Renaissance,—Mr. D. G. Rossetti,—is unhappily a painter who ought to have written his pictures and painted his poems. A consummate artist in words, he bestows all his great resources on themes with which the world at large can have but imperfect sympathy, and an indescribable something wanting in the most finished and passionate of his works leads one to ask whether the first great requisite of true art, a groundwork of consistent, self-coherent, confident belief, is not wanting in the careful structure. The alumni of the school of the higher culture find pleasure in these works, as they find pleasure in antique gems and other things that are rich, and rare, and remote, while the more noisy of those who have picked up the cant words of the school—and "the higher culture" has a good many cant words—cry very loudly that here are the greatest poets of the age. We very seriously doubt the truth of the cry, and, further, we cannot avoid the conclusion that there is nobody left to take the place of the giants we have lost. So far back as 1859 George Eliot's great fiction, Adam Bede, appeared. Currer Bell's "Jane Eyre," no less true and powerful a work of art, had before taken its place among the coruscations that graced the aurora in which Bulwer's "Pelham," Disraeli's "Vivian Grey," Thackeray's "Vanity Fair," Dickens's "David Copperfield," Macaulay's "Essays," Kingsley's "Alton Locke," Carlyle's "French Revolution," and Mrs. Browning's "Aurora Leigh," were bright particular stars. Since Adam Bede, however, although George Eliot has done some most precious work and has satisfied the somewhat painfully appreciative critics of the day, she has not strengthened her hold on the popular mind, to which she is, to speak the truth, a name and nothing more. In fact, after an era of exceptional literary brilliancy, we have come upon an era of mediocrity in which the great literary event of the season is the publication of Sir Theodore Martin's gentle life of the late lamented Prince Consort !

What have been the causes of this decline of English literature ? It will be said that the temper of the time has changed, that the claims of positive science and the material progress of the world have so engrossed mankind that they have not leisure to devote to any pursuits but those which bring in a direct and immediate return. There may be something in this, but to our thinking the causes of the falling off lie deeper, and are, in fact, part and parcel of history in its broadest acceptation.

The period from about 1830 to 1848, we think, will hereafter be esteemed the most fruitful of great men and good work, as it was the most fruitful of change, of the whole of the present century. It was the period of the resurrection of Europe from the living death to which it was sentenced by the Holy Alliance in 1815, and it fulfilled Byron's prediction of the coming time "when the heart and the mind and the voice of mankind shall arise in communion, and who shall resist that proud union !" The people of England, no longer anxiously watching the progress of Continental war, to which the flower of their youth was sent, had leisure to look to itself and to claim with a voice that could not be resisted its share of political power. The inauguration in 1830 of the Railway system was only one of a variety of influences that stirred the life of the nation. The Corn Law League was but the outcome and expression of a vast force of continually increasing effort which was strengthened by influences from abroad, for there was then a tide in France that seemed to promise to leave a higher water-mark than the Second Empire. Fortunes were small, but purposes were high : the people were poor, but they were struggling hard for life and power. The great battle of machinery versus manual labour was exciting the artizan on all sides and teaching him by shrewdest schooling the art of polemics. Emigration was beginning to offer itself to the distressed. The influence of liberal ideas, which was felt in all its force in France in 1848, had been for a long time spreading itself among all ranks of the English people. There was a revolt in the public mind against corruption. The public press was not as much infested with courtiers and social parasites as it is now, nor was the House of Commons so completely an association of attorneys and capitalists.

But when, just before the Exhibition of 1851, all our great political battles had been fought out, when the people and the State grew rich with unparalleled wealth, the gradual but inevitable reaction took place. Peace has its insidious cankers of luxury, corruption, and greed which ramified in all directions in the body politic. Smug and comfortable materialism, trimmed it is true with most godly maxims, as a garment is trimmed with pearls, covered up the once awakened consciences of the people. The state of society in Imperial France hastened and encouraged the decay of the national spirit. "Let us eat and drink and say our prayers, for to-morrow we may die and go to heaven !" was considered quite a pious amendment on the old recklessness of the materialist's creed. The addition of the prayers did not in reality alter the selfishness of the rich, but it *seemed* to do so, and the Church, which had fallen from a high impulse of progress to a barren wrangling of sects, sanctioned the fat respectability of the formula. But we are trespassing on forbidden ground ; and, that we may not provoke controversy, we revert to our main proposition, that for one reason or another the social conditions under which men now live in England are distinctly unfavourable to the free growth of intellect. The men we have mentioned, who, in the stirring times, came to the front, with Bright, Cobden, and many others whose names will readily occur to our readers, remain there ; but who, we ask, is ready to take their places as they fall one by one ? Among the most notable who promised to do great things in literature and politics are G. O. Trevelyan and Sir C. Dilke, but they have both shown themselves incapable of the sustained effort necessary to achieve, not perhaps greatness in this age of mediocrities, but lasting fame.

Figs do not grow on thistles, and money is not the seed to scatter, if genius and literary power are to come up as fruit. The great demand and high prices given for periodical literature at home force nearly all intellect into the service of the newspaper press, and prevent men from having the time to devote to the continuous labour required to produce a work that shall live. Possibly, though the individual withers, the press and the public may be the gainers by this change. But its undoubted tendency is to bring English society down to the level of that of America, which is already distinguished by its high average of intelligence and its lack of great men. Readers of Mill's "Liberty" will remember that the great Liberal philosopher foretold and lamented many years ago this inevitable result of the modern diffusion of knowledge. It is not only in literature that the modern spirit seems to tempt men from striving after and attaining individual excellence. It is said, and we believe with truth, that the same influence is at work among artists, raising the standard of material prosperity and inducing them to paint hasty but highly-priced pictures which lower the standard of British art.

We conclude, then, at the point from which we set out, that Charles Kingsley was a product of a period of exceptional literary activity, whose glories are now, we fear, quenched in the cynical content of material prosperity. He seems to us to be one of the last of the English classics of the Victorian age. Like most great novelists he has created a school of imitators. But it is characteristic of the degradation of taste, that these men have no touch of his lofty and idealized patriotism, which has given us a picture of the Court of Queen Elizabeth as captivating to the imagination and more true to life than Tennyson's Idylls of King Arthur's Round Table ; a picture almost worthy, indeed, to be ranked with the splendid series of Shakspeare's historical plays. They are only stirred to emulation by his splendid animalism, which made him write in letters of fire Amyas Leigh's frenzied pursuit of the Spaniard round the coast of Britain after the defeat of the Armada, or the seizure of the Spanish galleon and hanging of the priest who had burned Frank Leigh and Rose Salterne, or Pelagia's appearance as the Venus Anadyomene at the Alexandrian Theatre, or the funeral pyre of the Gothic chief. The fierce muscularity which Kingsley's genius sanctified to noble ends was the parent of "Guy Livingstone," a sorry child of such a father. May we hope that this perverted imitation has reached its last stage in Ouida's *progeniem vitiosorem !*

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

RAJCOTE, 29th January.

The weather has been intensely cold during the last fortnight, the thermometer falling so low as 40° at 6 A.M. in a well closed room. The frost which fell for some days proved injurious to vegetables. The public health, however, continues good, excepting colds, which are the necessary consequences of such weather.

The Political Agent, who has left Bhownuggur, will reach Kotra Sunganee on the 1st proximo, and visiting Gondul, Dhorajee, and other places southward will be at Veeravul some time in March ; this station will thus be deserted for some months to come. Rumours of a cheering nature are afloat in regard to some radical reforms which Mr. Peile will shortly introduce, the nature of which is not for a certainty as yet known ; but great expectations are formed by the public that, whatever they be, they must be the result of mature reflection, having for its only object the welfare of the chiefs and the people—the ill-advised, confused and Gackwaree-like condition of matters that so long existed in the Province urgently stands in need of repeal, by the substitution of a well directed and liberal policy, to work which efficiently men of rectitude and honest principle should be encouraged. I need scarcely say that Mr. Peile, must, ere this, have formed a correct opinion of the description of men employed under him, whom he will no doubt appreciate according to their worth.

The first Criminal Sessions of this year under the presidency of Mr. Candy, Judicial Assistant, commenced on the 26th ; and after the disposal of such of the cases as were committed by the Hullar Prant Officials, Mr. Candy goes into the districts to dispose of cases awaiting in the other Prants. There are two or three serious cases in Jaitpore, that were lately commited by the Talooka Court, which is a tribunal composed of three of the shareholders of that district, and was created by the late Political Agent. This court is a novelty in its way, and only remains to be visited to be appreciated.

The Chiefs having agreed to contribute Rs. 64,000 a year for 10 years for substantial roads in the Province, I think the employment of a district Engineer is required. If he is, on a salary of say Rs. 350 a month, will be more advantageous and [illegible] than having a single engineer on even Rs. 1,000 a month.

(From our own Correspondent.)

MATHERAN, 31st January.

There are a good many people up here, but not so many as there would be, I think, if it were more generally known how delightful the atmosphere is. Thermometer now—11 A.M.—72° in an open S. W. verandah. I forgot to note it at 6 this morning, but fancy it must have been somewhere between zero and 50°. Blanket and double counterpane hardly enough even with closed windows and doors.

My principal object in writing now is to warn people against bringing up bank notes. They must bring silver or find themselves much inconvenienced. The superintendent cannot change notes, and in the bazaar they cannot do much in that way and charge highly for what they can do.

The Portuguese hotelwallas are all adding largely to their accommodation, so the Parsee opposition must look out. The hotel business here belongs as much to the Portuguese as it does in Bombay to the Parsees. The Portuguese have been sluggish in their own interests, and as a natural result a Parsee comes amongst them. The Parsee, however, has only taken the profits from the others without making any for himself, and it is a pity it should be so, unless the public has benefitted, which is doubtful. However, the principle of free trade will have its own way, and will work its own result, which will be, let us hope, that every one will be happy and contented.

My boy tells me that the Superintendent has imported new butchers from Bombay. If such be the case, the result is satisfactory, for, considering the present small demand, the mutton is capital. The price I have yet to learn. The tat-wallas and trades-people had become quite masters of the position. Under the new command I hope that state of things will be upset, and that I shall not find Bombay people, as last year, enduring Bombay in the hot season and doing Poona in the rains for the sheer dread of Matheran imposition. The choice of a Superintendent for Matheran should not be made from personal consideration for the man. There are very large interests at stake. There is a large amount of private property up here, and there are a very great many people from Bombay and all parts of the Presidency to whom a change here is of the first consequence in the matter of health, without which all worldly affairs must go wrong ; and with the great majority of those who come here, *or wish to come*, it is of the first moment that they should have as much comfort as possible at a reasonable cost ; may the next Superintendent help them. So mote it be.

There are some good tats here now, and some have been tendered to me at the old rates—Rs. 1-8 a day or for up or down, which surely is enough, when you compare the cost of man and beast as compared with Europe.

In my next I shall tell you about our new bund, which must, if successful, prove of great importance to the Northern part of this beautiful range.

AN. BOR.

P. S.—Be the poiper but I was forgetting to tell you that there is only one post in, and one out daily here just now, but there will be two again when people want more attention in that line. At present the outward post closes at 6-30 a.m. The inward post arrives about noon, that is to say the middle of the day, not

Night's cheerless noon,—

as the post master announces : "Window delivery made at the Post Office daily at 12-30 p.m." However I suppose he considers himself in good (if stupid) company,—the Railway Traffic Manager to wit. 12-30 p.m. expresses—whatever it is meant to stand for—12 hours and 30 minutes past the sun's meridian.

If 12-59 p.m. means 59 minutes past the sun's meridian, how can one minute later be represented by 1-0 p.m. ?

AN. BOR.

(From our own Correspondent.)

KURRACHEE, 23rd January.

The cold, which had been latterly rather mild, has grown quite intense now. The sky has been overcast with clouds for some days past. This morning we have had a slight drizzling rain, which has tended to keep down the dust. We have not had our usual winter rain, but there now seems, however, every indication of our having it soon.

The ship Otter left this week for London, with a cargo of rapeseed, saltpetre, and some bales of wool. While she was about to leave the harbour, the cook on board of her attempted to commit suicide. He had only, however, slightly injured his throat with a kitchen knife, when he was discovered, and prevented from doing himself any further injury. The ship had to anchor near Manora point, and, after the poor unfortunate devil was made over to the authorities to be conveyed to the hospital, she sailed. I learn that the cook wanted to stay away in Kurrachee, and hence this sham attempt at suicide, by which he attained his object.

Judgment on a preliminary point was delivered the other day in the case of Lieutenant Humfrey versus The Scinde, Punjaub and Delhi Railway Company, by Mr Cordeaux, the acting District Judge of Kurrachee, in favor of the plaintiff. The facts of the case are these : The plaintiff was a passenger on board one of the steamers of the defendants plying between Kotree and Mooltan. While the steamer was anchored on the banks of the river Indus, in the territory of His Highness Meer Ali Moorad Khan, the plaintiff accidentally placed his foot in one of the hatch-ways, and, tumbling down, broke one of his ribs besides sustaining other minor injuries. He brought an action for damages to the extent of Rs. 20,000 against the Company, represented by their Deputy Agent in Scinde, Mr. T. G. Newnham. Amongst the pleas put forward by the pleader for the defendants, was one to the effect that the cause of action did not accrue within the jurisdiction of this court, and that the Deputy Agent in Kurrachee was not the principal officer of the Company, who is liable to be sued according to the provisions of the Civil Procedure Code. That, the principal officer of the Company being at Lahore, the suit ought to have been instituted there. The learned judge in an elaborate judgment, after alluding to the authorities for and against the contention of the defendants, and after commenting upon the evidence adduced on behalf of the defendants, remarked, that the defendants had a similar staff of officials on the Scinde section of the line, as they had on the Punjab section, and that they had likewise similar authority for engaging in contracts, for executing deeds, covenants, &c., under the seal of the Company, and, in short, for transacting all the business of the Company, as the officials at Lahore. Moreover, they had a regular attorney for attending to all their legal business, and it was therefore quite clear from the evidence that the suit was rightly brought at Kurrachee, and that the Company's office at Kurrachee was, for the purposes of the suit, a principal office, or place of business within the meaning of the Code of Civil Procedure. The case has caused some excitement among the public, and the court was thronged during the delivery of the judgment.

This time we have a very light sessions, there being only two cases of adultery. One of the cases was committed by Mr. Gibbons, the City Magistrate, and the other by Captain Trueman, our Cantonment Magistrate. One of the accused was quite a young man, and owing to the death of the husband of the woman, and to his having married her subsequently, and moreover, as she was by far his elder, the judge, on the representation of the pleader for the prosecution, as well as the defence, took a lenient view and only fined him Rs. 5, observing that his subsequent marriage was no palliation of the serious crime committed by him, but under all the circumstances of the case he would only fine him Rs 5, and that he must consider himself very lucky in having got off so cheap. The other case of adultery is still being tried by the session judge, and the result will be probably known on Monday. Cases of adultery and elopement with a married woman are of such frequent occurrence among the lower orders of the natives, that I think it time for the legislature to punish even the delinquent wife, along with the adulterer and seducer. The object of the legislature in not punishing the wife is, I believe, this ; that the woman is sufficiently punished by her degradation in society and by being debarred from associating with her friends and acquaintances. But this I am afraid is not sufficient, and I have known a great number of cases in which the husbands have been ruined, and their wives going scot free to indulge themselves as they pleased, carrying away even all the effects of the husband. Should such a state of things continue, there need be no wonder if acts of violence are committed by the husband towards the wife.

At the last Kotree Criminal Sessions, there was an important case of perjury committed by a policeman in which the crown prosecutor, Mr. J. B. Potter, applied to the Judge to withdraw the prosecution, but, on his being asked the reason for so doing, he failed to show any, whereupon the Court proceeded with the trial of the prisoner and found him guilty on the clearest possible evidence and sentenced him to undergo 18 months' rigorous imprisonment. I am afraid the crown prosecutor mistakes his duty in applying in this manner for the discharge of prisoners. Such is the talented crown prosecutor whom the Hon'ble Mr. Justice West thought a fit person to supersede the experienced local pleaders.

We have only two sailing vessels in the harbour just now. One of them, the Red Deer is loading with rapeseed and cotton for London, and will leave shortly. The other, Peter Denny, which arrived from Calcutta with a cargo of rice and jute, is fast unloading. Some more vessels with the Indus Valley broad-gauge Railway materials are daily expected. Your contemporary the *Sind News* seems to have very accurate information regarding the shipping in the harbour, when he says in a recent issue that the ships Virginia Schilizze and Bellona are in the harbour, when, as a matter of fact, they sailed some three weeks ago.

The annual examination for the office of pleader for the courts in Sind takes place on Monday the 25th instant. The committee of examiners consists of the District Judge, and two of the local pleaders. There are three candidates for the examination.

A survey is being made at Keamaree Bunder for a pier to be constructed by Government. I suppose, however, it will be a long time before the work is actually carried out. There can be no doubt of its great utility and convenience to the public generally.

Our carriage plyers are being touched up by the police authorities. I am afraid that more attention is paid to the appearance of the carriages than that of the horses harnessed to them. These poor creatures are worked to death from morning till night, besides being half starved. Instead of a whip, an iron bar or a great big stick is often times used on their backs and sides, on which you could count their ribs. If the police do not see to this I think a society for preventing cruelty to animals might be formed here, similar to the one you have formed in Bombay lately.

KURRACHEE, 28th January.

THE GAEKWAR.

Printed notices have been circulated this morning in Kurrachee, at whose instance it does not appear, but it is believed that the Mahratta community of Kurrachee have some interest in circulating them, with regard to the restoration of the State of Baroda to a native ruler when matters are fully investigated in connection with the Mulhar-Rao-Phayre poisoning case. Why the Parsee school-house should have been selected as the place of meeting for the purpose, I cannot understand, if the promoters of the meeting are Hindus. I subjoin a copy of the notice *verbatim*, and shall give you further particulars as to what transpires at the meeting on Sunday next, which, by the way, is a most inconvenient day for a person to attend a meeting.

NOTICE.

"Everybody must have been aware by this time of the great political changes that have taken place in the Baroda State, viz., in the suspension of H. H. the Gaekwar from exercise of power, and the assumption of the Sovereignty of State by the Governor-General's Agent and Special Commissioner. In the issue of the proclamation, on the arrest of H. H. Mulhar Rao the Gaekwar, His Excellency Lord Northbrook, the Viceroy and Governor General of India, has given assurance of the re-establishment of a native administration after the conclusion of the inquiry into the conduct of H. H. Mulhar Rao. And in order to convey to His Excellency and the Government of India the expression of the heart felt gratitude of the natives of this country, as has been already done in Poona and other cities of the Deccan, for the pledge so graciously given of not annexing the Baroda State to the British Dominions, a meeting has been proposed to be convened next Sunday, the 31st instant, at Veerbaijee School Room, in Camp, where at 9 A.M., the attendance of all native gentlemen interested in the cause of the good and welfare of our country is most particularly and earnestly solicited.

AN EXPLANATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Referring to your *Overland Summary* of the 14th ultimo, permit me to say that you are in error in stating that I was the founder of the London, Bombay, and Mediterranean Bank. I never heard of that institution, never was in India, and never had any connection therewith.

There is another Alexander McEwen, now awaiting his trial on a charge of embezzlement of goods, who may be your Bombay Promoter. I do not know whether he has any title, or not, to the name he bears, which, however, is as little worth stealing as my purse is at present.

Trusting you will make this communication as public as your statements,—Yours &c.,

ALEX. McEWEN,
(Late of Lombard House, London, E. C.)
39, Old Broad Street, E.C., London, 6th Jan.

BOMBAY.

The Gaekwar's Trial.—Mr. Sergeant Ballantine's brief, on behalf of the defence, was sent to Aden by yesterday's mail steamer.

Suicide.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Sunday, at the J. J. Hospital, concerning the death of Jawair Jeewa. The jury came to the conclusion that he had committed suicide by taking a poisonous dose of opium, and returned a verdict accordingly.

Stray Dogs.—Two native children, a boy and a girl, were bitten on Sunday by two stray dogs at Camateepoora ; the children were taken to the J. J. Hospital, where their wounds were cauterized, and the dogs were destroyed by the Police.

House of Correction.—There were in all 381 prisoners in the House of Correction yesterday. Of these 139 were under sentences from the High Court, 208 from the Magistrates of Police, and 34 from Military Courts Martial. Of the prisoners 327 were natives, and the remaining 54 Europeans.

Burglary.—The shop of one Ebrahim Mahomed, situated on the Parell Road, was entered by some person or persons on Saturday night, by removing one of the planks which formed the front door of the shop, and gold ornaments to the value of Rs. 200 were stolen. The police are instituting an enquiry into the matter.

The late Parsee Dewan.—It is said that Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee, the late Dewan at Baroda, will be called as a witness for the defence of Mulhar Rao. Mr Dadabhoy was about to proceed on a tour to Delhi and other places in Upper India, but has, at the request of Mulhar Rao's solicitors, abandoned his intention of leaving Bombay, at least for some time to come.

Programme of Music to be played by the Band of H. E the Governor at the Esplanade Band Stand, at 5-45 P. M. this evening.

Overture	Gustavus	Auber.
Valse	Freueteuch des Lebens	Strauss.
Selection	Aroldo	Verdi.
Polka	Glo-ckchen	Du ite.
Pot pourrie	Offenbachiana	Conradi.
Galop	Schlaraff-n	Czibustia.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

The Baptist Chapel.—To-morrow, Wednesday, at 8 P. M. at the usual prayer meetings held at the Baptist Chapel, Bellasis Road, the Revd. Mr. Hormusjee Pestonjee, the first Parsee convert to Christianity, will relate incidents connected with his conversion. He is one of the Parsee converts connected with the Scottish Mission under the Reverend Dr. Wilson. Mr. Hormusjee's conversion in 1839 caused a great commotion in the Parsee community, and the authorities found it necessary to guard Dr. Wilson and the converts by a strong body of Police.

A Sad Occurrence.—On Saturday evening last, three sons of Mr Ardaseer Merwanjee, residing on the Victoria Road, whilst playing in their father's garden happened to come across a broken vessel containing some substance resembling sugar in appearance, which was placed under a tree. They partook of it, and soon after began vomiting. On their relating the circumstance, it was discovered that the substance they had eaten was grain flour mixed with arsenic, which their gardener had left there to destroy rats. Medical aid was immediately sent for and remedies used, which fortunately proved effectual. The children are reported to have recovered from the effects of the poison and are doing well.

Fatal Accidents.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Sunday, at Cooly Wada, touching the death of Bapoo Sonoo, when the following verdict was recorded : "That death was caused by tetanus following a compound fracture of the left leg caused by his having been accidentally run over by a bullock cart." Another inquest was held the same day at the Gocuidass Tejpal Hospital, on view of the body of Bheeroo Hybuttee. Upon the evidence adduced the following verdict was recorded : "That death was caused from injuries to his head by accidentally striking it against a beam and thereby causing concussion of the brain." A third inquest was held on same day, at Pydownee, on view of the body of Bhajee, woman. The following verdict was recorded : "That death was caused by tetanus following scalds over her face and arms which she had accidentally received."

Fire on the Parel Road.—On Sunday morning last, about 8 o'clock, a fire broke out in a large shed situated next to the J. J. Hospital, occupied by a number of cattle owners. In a very short time the whole shed was enveloped in a volume of flame, scarcely admitting of time to loosen the buffaloes that were fastened within, or for the owners to remove the most valuable portion of their property. The manual and steam fire engines, with a large number of European and native members of the Executive Police, repaired to the scene and succeeded in preventing the fire from spreading to the adjoining houses. It was got under by 9 o'clock. Eight buffaloes got seriously burnt, and all the property belonging to the unfortunate occupants was completely destroyed. The damage is estimated at Rs. 3,000.

On Friday evening last, the public of Bombay was greatly indebted to Colonel Bent, and the officers of the 2/25th Regiment (The Kings Own Borderers) for their kindness in allowing the splendid Band of their Regiment to play at the Esplanade Bandstand, and during their stay in Bombay we hope we may often have the pleasure of listening to their sweet strains. We observe, however, that the band of the Borderers is to play next Friday evening at a quarter to six o'clock, and we fear this will prevent many people who would otherwise be there from attending the "Popular Concert," which takes place on the same evening in the Town Hall in aid of the Diocesan Schools. As the Concert is for a charitable purpose, we merely wish to draw attention to the fact that the Concert takes place at half-past five and the band commences to play at a quarter to six.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—Taylor Brothers (the largest Manufacturers of Cocoa in Europe), having the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, invite comparison with any other Cocoa for Purity—fine Aroma—Sanative, Nutritive and Sustaining Power—Easiness of Digestion—and especially high delicious flavour. One trial will establish it as a favourite Beverage for breakfast, luncheon, and a Soothing Refreshment after a late evening. N.B. Caution—"Maravilla" is a registered Trade Mark.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The Globe says, "Taylor Brothers' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest element of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Invalids and Dyspeptics, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." For further favourable opinions vide Standard, Morning Post, British Medical Journal, &c., &c.

HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by Taylor Brothers, under the ablest homœopathic advice, aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma, and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE, made in one minute without boiling. The above articles are prepared exclusively by Taylor Brothers, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets, only by Storekeepers and others all over the world. Steam Mills, Brick Lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

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SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE BARODA COMMISSION.

CALCUTTA, 1st FEBRUARY.

The Maharaja of Jeypoor is appointed a member of the Baroda Trial Commission.

The Maharajas Scindia and Holkar have both been invited to sit on the Commission.

Holkar has declined, Scindia has accepted, but it is doubtful if he will be able to attend.

The report that Sir Salar Jung is to be a member is without foundation.

THE CALCUTTA VOLUNTEERS.—THE BENGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

CALCUTTA, 1st FEBRUARY.

The Viceroy inspects the Calcutta Volunteers to-morrow.

The Bill for the realization of arrears on Government estates has passed the Bengal Legislative Council.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS TO CALCUTTA.

Maharaja Holkar and General and Lady Haines will shortly visit Calcutta.

Lady Howard de Walden is expected on the 4th.

Colonel Herbert, Political Agent, Meywar, has arrived from Bagdad to-day.

THE VICEREGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A Debate is anticipated on the Civil Appeals Bill in to-morrow's Legislative Council.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

THE NEW KING OF SPAIN.

LONDON, 1st FEBRUARY.

The Emperors of Austria, Germany, and Russia have received the Envoys bringing notifications of Don Alfonso's accession to the Spanish throne.

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

PARIS, 31st JANUARY.

The Assembly has adopted by 353 votes against 352, the organization without Proclamation of the Republic.

The vote of the National Assembly on Saturday last provides for the election of the President of the Republic by the plurality of votes of the Deputies and Senators combined.

The President is eligible for re-election after seven years.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, 30th JANUARY.

The Bombay Mails of the 11th inst. were delivered in London to-day.

LONDON, 30th JANUARY.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed with supplies freely offered.

Fair Dhollera, 5½d.

Exchange on India	1-10½
Oriental Bank shares	£46
Chartered „ „	£15-10
Do. Mercantile „	£24-10
Hongkong and Shanghai shares	£28
Total Coin in the Bank of France	£ 54,250,000
„ Notes in Circulation	£105,625,000
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	94
4½ do. do.	95
5½ do. do.	100¾
3 per cent. Consols for account	92⅝
5 do. French Rente 1872	100¾
Bar Silver	57½

The sum of £91,000 has this day been withdrawn from the Bank of England, destination unknown.

The following vessels have passed through the Suez Canal—Zambesi, Stag and Coromandel.

SIR JUNG BAHADUR, G.C.B., G.C.S.I.

Owing to the accident to Sir Jung Bahadur, His Excellency was not able to leave by the steamer Arabia yesterday. Early yesterday morning a letter from Government House was sent to the Agent of the Rubattino Company with a request that the Arabia might be detained another day; but this request was not complied with. At about 1 A.M. the steamer started without the Maharajah and suite. It is not known when Sir Jung will be able to leave Bombay, but the opinion of Dr. Anderson, the medical attendant is that he will not be able to start at least for some days hence. His Excellency is confined to his room, and nobody is allowed to see him. It is apprehended that any mental excitement might prove unsafe.

More rain is still required in many districts in the Panjab, and the prices of food-grains are generally rising.

During the month of November last 5,312 maunds of cotton valued at Rs. 81,913 were exported from British Burmah.

In our account of the Gaekwar's palace yesterday the price of the diamond fixed above the Star of the South was wrongly printed £300,000 instead of £30,000.

At the meeting of the Madras Muninicipal body on Friday last, it was announced that Mr. Lee's long expected scheme for the drainage of the city was completed, and would be shortly circulated.

The ex-Dewan of Joonaghur, Mr. Gokuljee Jhala, is re-installed once more in his place. He is, however, to act in concert with the present incumbent Jemadar Sale Hindee, who is a right-hand man of the Nawab.

For a comparatively new province the finances of Assam would appear to be in a satisfactory condition, for we are told that the revenue for the first half of the current financial year was Rs. 88,53,688, and the expenditure only Rs. 68,91,457.

Mr. Percival, C. S., Joint-Administrator of the Bhownugger State, is going to Europe on furlough in the beginning of March. Major Watson, is likely to succeed him, and this will cause a run of temporary promotion among the Political Officers of the Kattywar Agency.

The members of the Mahratta community, in Kurrachee, a local paper says, "one and all, intend memorializing the Supreme Government, praying that the independence of the Baroda State be preserved intact, and that in the event of Mulharrao, the ex Ruler, being deposed, a suitable Native administration be organised." They may save themselves the trouble as the strongest assurance has already been given that all they would fain ask will be accorded.

The Rangoon papers intimate that a serious accident befel Major Houghton, the Superintendent of Police, at Thayetmyo. He, with two others, was on an elephant returning from shooting, when the howdah suddenly swung round to the heaviest side. The two on that side dropped on to their feet without being hurt, but Major Houghton, who was alone on the other side, was brought round with the howdah over the elephant's back and precipitated to the hard ground, breaking his right arm, and sustaining other injuries.

We learn from the *Ceylon Observer* that everything is now well advanced for the commencement of the Breakwater at Colombo, a line of rails having already been projected into the sea, and the casting of rubble on the site of the structure and the laying of stones will commence immediately. The tipping waggons, the non-arrival of which hindered matters a little, are now (some of them) on the rails, and will at once be utilized in fetching stone from the quarry at Mahara, and it is expected that the structural work will go forward at a rapid rate.

The Deputy Commissioner of Tounghoo reported to the Chief Commissioner of Burmah, on the 17th of November that he had purchased rice for the supply of food to the people who were suffering from scarcity, and that arrangements had been made for their immediate wants. He estimates, however, that food will have to be supplied gratis to the old, sickly, and infirm for the next seven months, which will require 5,000 baskets of rice. A large quantity will, however, be required for sale to the people working on the hills. There is no seed left for sowing, and this will have to be procured from some hill districts, as paddy from the plains will not grow in the hills. Carriage of the rice seems the principal difficulty, but this will disappear as soon as the roads are open to the interior. There have been some deaths from diarrhœa, but no mention is made of any from famine.

The following is an extract from Captain Molloy's Ladakh Diary, from 21st to 31st December:—"The last few days of 1874 have been marked by the importation of an unexpected amount of merchandize from the North. Two caravans and four merchants, well known on this route, but whose advent, strange to say, had not been previously reported, have arrived from Eastern Turkistan with about Rs. 20,000 worth of merchandize, consisting chiefly of gold dust and 'pashm.' A small quantity of charras from 'Young Hissar,' a district noted for producing the best charras grown in the Ameer's dominions, has also been brought down by a trader, who will no doubt richly recoup himself by getting this drug taken off his hands, for, owing to the comparatively small amount of 'bhang' that has been imported this year, it is now at a high premium in the Leh market. A month has elapsed since the receip of the last Yarkand post. News, however, has been received through a trader, who seems to have come down post-haste, to a date which is twenty days later than that of the last post, and this is of entirely a satisfactory character. Everything is reported to be going on well in the Ameer's dominions, and I am glad to say that trade appears to be brisk and prosperous. I hear that the Russians have been making large investments this season in indigo, and that there is every prospect of this dye obtaining a most remunerative market in Eastern Turkistan. This, together with one or two other facts I have recently heard, and which will be duly noted and enlarged upon in my annual trade report, tends I think to show that everything bids well for the future of our commercial intercourse with Central Asia. The Ameer is reported to be about to visit the cities on the eastern frontier of his dominions, and various reasons are assigned for his undertaking this trip. The most probable one, however, is, I take it, that he is anxious to come to some terms with the fugitive Tunganis from "Satar" (Howchow in Kansû), and other cities within Chinese territory, who have recently demanded of Yakub Beg permission to settle in Maras-Bamchi and other towns on the north-east border of Yarkand. The last arrival from the North,—I think it, by the way, worth mentioning,—passed two of the posts recently sent from this to Yarkand on the road; so there is apparently nothing wrong with the line of communication between us. If the postmen this winter do as well as they did last winter they will, I think, have very little to complain of."

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Thibet, Captain C. H. Easly, sailed yesterday for Southampton via the Suez Canal, with English Mail, and the following additional passengers:—

For Brindisi—Rev F Pietro Caprotti, and two friends.
For Venice—Mr E Rushton, Mr D Watson, and Dr Hughes.
For Marseilles—Mr Rushton.

THE BOMBAY YACHT CLUB REGATTA.

To-day's Regatta of the Bombay Yacht Club promises to be exceedingly successful, for the entries for the various races are more numerous than usual, and the city is just now crowded with visitors from all parts of India. The committee of the club have made arrangements similar to those of last year for the convenience of spectators invited to view the races from the Pavilion erected in the Dockyard; and in the evening there will be a dinner of members of the club and their guests in tents on the Esplanade opposite the Bombay Club.

The Sailing Matches begin early in the afternoon, and the Rowing Matches are reserved for the evening, when the great body of visitors will be present in the Dockyard. At 5-10 P.M. there will be a Rowing Match for four-oared gigs and boats—prize Rs. 50. For this race there are as many as eleven entries. The next races are as follow:—

THE VICE COMMODORE'S PURSE.

Eighth Race [at 5-20 P.M.]—Cutters, Barges, and Pinnaces belonging to Men-of-war, Mail Steamers, &c., pulling eight or ten Oars (European Crews). Entrance Rs. 5.

First Prize—Rs. 60.
Second Prize—Rs. 15.

Station.	Boat's Name.	Entered by
1	Daphne	Officers of the Daphne
2	Apollo	Do do
3	Philomel's Cutter	Capt Garforth, R N
4	Ceylon's Cutter	Capt Hector

Course.—Same as for Seventh Race.

Ninth Race [at 5-30 P. M.]—Rowing Match for five or six oared Gigs. Entrance Rs. 5. Not fewer than Four Boats to start.

First Prize—Rs. 50.
Second „ „ 10.

Station.	Boat's Name.	Entered by
1	Philomel	Captain Garforth, R N
2	Speck	W G Corke, Esq
3	D'Assas	Commander Baron Brossard d'Corbigny
4	Gipsy	Captain Searle
5	Dolphin	Captain Hewett
6	Pelago	Captain Beith
7	Cy.ou	Captain Hector
8	Jordan Water	G E Ormiston, Esq
9	Sailor's Home	Mr Lauder

Course.—Same as for Seventh Race.

PRIZE.—A SILVER CUP.

Tenth Race [at 5—50 P. M].—Boating Club Race. Open to all four-oared out-rigged Boats. Course—½ a mile. Entrance 1 Gold Mohur.

Bombay Crew. Blue.		Poona Crew. Crimson.	
W M Tennent, Esq.		H A Anderson, Esq.	
A Inverarity, Esq.		R B Joyner, Esq.	
E Giles, Esq.		L W Tyndall, Esq.	
G H Farran, Esq.	Stroke.	C G Donald, Esq.	Stroke.
R G Oxenham, Esq.	Coxn.	C H Candy, Esq.	Coxn.

The final race, at 6 P.M., will be for a fat sheep and bag of rice, which will be rowed for by canoes not pulling less than four paddles. For this race there are eight entries.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAMSHIP "GOA."

This vessel, which arrived in Bombay about a week ago, is one of the new vessels which the enterprize and energy of the British India Steam Navigation Company have recently built for the coasting trade. Though much smaller than the Almora and Ethiopia, the Goa is in other respects a facsimile of those boats, and like them is in all respects fitted and equipped with the most recent improvements. During her passage out from London the Goa maintained an average speed of between 10½ and 11 knots per hour, completing the entire distance in thirty-three days, a passage which, allowing for the usual delays arising from the reception and discharge of cargo at the intermediate ports, may be considered very satisfactory. The Goa, although smaller than some of the new vessels belonging to the same company, which have recently visited Bombay, is very nearly 2,000 tons gross measurement, or 1,235 tons register.

Being in every respect, except size and rig, similar in build, &c., to the Almora. We need not give a detailed account of the various interesting patents and improvements which are to be found on board of her, but the deck itself—being one of the newest construction is worthy of more than a mere passing note. This consists of three substances, superimposed in such a manner that a leak in the deck—that constant source of discomfort in so many vessels—becomes an impossibility. Looking overhead while the visitor is in the cabins or saloon the ceiling is found to consist of sheets of iron riveted closely and firmly together; above this is a layer of felt, which extends over the entire deck, and this is again covered with teak planks, laid in the usual way. This arrangement extends throughout the entire length and breath of the vessel and not only has the advantage of being impervious to damp, rain, &c. but also in a great measure to heat.

The Saloon is fitted with every requisite and many comforts which are too often wanting [illegible]. Throughout its entire length a punkah, as u[illegible] is ornamental, is hung, while an abundance of [illegible]tors, &c., aid the numerous ports and skylights in [illegible] a constant supply of fresh air, not only in the Saloon but also in the cabins which open aft the saloon. At the after end of the saloon there are five or six capacious ports.

There is in connection with the saloon the ladies' cabin, bathrooms, nursery, &c. all of which are fitted up in the most improved manner.

The Stewards' room and pantry contain a liberal supply of all table necessaries, glass, silver, &c. A "Mail Room" is also provided for the reception of mails and the accommodation of mail officers, should the vessel be required for that purpose.

On deck as in the saloon the entire arrangements are most complete. The patent steam steering apparatus known as "Kirk's patent," with all the latest patented improvements—some of which have only been completed within the past few months—first attracts the visitors attention, and the simple though at first sight complicated appearance of the machinery by which the vessel's movements are directed cannot fail to excite admiration.

To provide for the possibility of the steam apparatus becoming disarranged an ordinary "patent steering wheel" is also supplied, which is worked by hand and can be put in gear or out of gear at any time in a few minutes.

Another patent worthy of attention is the steam windlass for heaving up the anchor, and this, like the steering apparatus, is constructed in accordance with the latest and best models.

The Goa is three hundred and twelve feet long, and about thirty feet beam (extreme measurements.) She was built by the well known firm of Denny and Co., of Dumbarton; her engines, which are 250 horse power, are compound vertical engines, being supplied by Denny Brothers of the same place.

The testimonial which was presented to Captain Howell by the passengers is in itself a sufficient proof of the comfort which those who travel by this boat will experience. On the passage out a number of concerts were projected and successfully carried out on board. The piano, belonging to the vessel, was, we believe supplemented by one or two other instruments.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

With the exception of the Market Frauds case and a case of murder by the administration of poison, the first Criminal Sessions of the High Court, which commences to-day, may be considered to be comparatively very light. The Hon. Mr. Justice Green presides. There are in all fourteen cases committed for trial, implicating forty prisoners, of whom eighteen are Mahomedans, twenty Hindoos, one European, and one Parsee. There are five cases of housebreaking, two of cheating, and one case for each of the following offences:—taking a gratification other than legal remuneration, bigamy, voluntarily causing grievous hurt, theft, wholly abandoning a child, attempted murder and murder. Three of these cases have been committed by Mr. Cooper, five by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, five by Mr. Nana Morojee, and one by Mr. S. B. Miles.

CASES FOR TRIAL AT THE SESSIONS.

The following is an abstract of cases committed for trial at the first Criminal Sessions of the High Court for this year:—

1. Ruttonjee Merwanjee, committed by Mr. Nana Morojee, for theft.
2. Gunga, woman, committed by ditto, for wholly abandoning her child.
3. Atma Sabajee, committed by Mr. Cooper, for house-breaking and theft.
4. Dhaku Govind, committed by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, for murder.
5. Gungaram Lekhram and another, committed by Mr. Nana Morojee, for house breaking.
6. Henry Ballard, committed by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, for house-breaking.
7. Husseinkhan Amirkhan, committed by ditto, for voluntarily causing grievous hurt.
8. Fadel bin Surab Ally, committed by Mr. S. B. Miles, for attempted murder by administering poison.
9. Marjan Magrook and another, committed by Mr. Nana Morojee, for house-breaking.
10. Shaik Ibrahim, Shaik Fuckroodin, committed by Mr. Cooper, for house breaking.
11. Ali Mahomed, and twenty other Market peons, committed by ditto, for taking a gratification other than legal remuneration in respect of an official act.
12. Gooloo Bhowani and two others, committed by Mr. Nana Morojee, for cheating, robbery and theft.
13. Secunder Goolab, committed by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, for cheating.
14. Chundrabhaga, woman, committed by ditto, for bigamy, and two others for adultery and abetment of adultery.

HIGH COURT.—FEBRUARY 1.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley.)

Thariabhoy Topun vs. Tarrachund Ramchunder.

His Lordship in giving judgment in this case, said it was a suit the hearing of which commenced on the 12th of last month, and after lasting five days terminated on the 23rd. The plaintiff sought to recover Rs. 2,500 with interest, being the amount which the defendant underwrote under an English policy of insurance dated May 1871. The plaintiff was proved to have been for 35 years a resident of Zanzibar where he had carried on trade for the last 22 years in his own name. He also had a branch firm in Bombay managed by his son, and he traded considerably between these two places. The vessel alleged by the defendant to be unseaworthy had for many years traded between Bombay and Zanzibar. She belonged to the Sultan of Zanzibar, and there was no doubt upon the evidence that she left Zanzibar, carrying a considerable quantity of the plaintiff's goods at a period when she was perfectly sea-worthy. She left on the 13th February 1871 and was never heard of afterwards. Now it appeared that at that time the communication between Zanzibar and Bombay was by no means certain or rapid. On the 20th January 1871 the plaintiff by letter advised his son in Bombay of the intended shipment of *copras* and other articles in this vessel. That letter was carried by a ship which did not reach Bombay till the 18th April. On the 22nd of January the plaintiff wrote another letter enclosing a copy of the letter of the 20th and this letter reached Bombay on the 5th March. On that day the plaintiff's agent in Bombay instructed a broker to carry out the instructions which the plaintiff had given his son, and he insured the cargo for Rs. 30,000. The *kutcha* policy was executed on that day and all the underwriters to this Rs. 30,000 afterwards signed in May the English policy, and every one of them had paid the 91¼ per cent. which was fixed upon at the meeting held in Bombay. It appeared, however, that the price of the articles shipped had in the opinion of the plaintiff's son in Bombay risen in the meantime, and accordingly on or about the 10th of April he instructed another broker to insure the plaintiff's goods to the further amount of Rs. 10,000. Four underwriters signed the *kutcha* policy on that day and of these all had paid at the rate of 91¼ per cent. except the present defendant. After going over portions of the evidence his Lordship gave a decree for the plaintiff for Rs. 2,500, with all the costs of the suit including the cost of the commission to Zanzibar and any costs not already provided for, incurred by the plaintiff of and incidental to the commission for the examination of Shantaram (one of the witnesses.)

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S GOLD MEDAL FOR THE BEST SHOT IN THE NATIVE ARMY.

Lord Napier of Magdala, with the concurrence of Their Excellencies Sir Frederick Haines, and Sir Charles Staveley, will give a Gold Medal, to be shot for by the Native Troops of the three Presidencies, under the following condition:—

1. *Date of competition.*—The match will be competed for by all regiments, on any day, between the 1st February and 1st May 1875, to be determined by Commanding Officers, and *previously* reported to the Chief Inspector of Musketry of the Presidency in which the regiment may be serving.
2. To prevent exposure, in stations where the heat sets in early, if there are more than 20 entries, a second day; if more than 40 entries, a third day; an so on, an extra day for every 20 entries, if thought necessary, may be taken; but every squad that commences must complete its firing at the two distances on the same day.
3. The extra days required must, unless a Sunday, or some unusual circumstance, to be reported by the Committee, regularly follow the date originally fixed without intermission.
4. Distances—at 200 yards, standing; at 500 yards, any position.
5. No: of rounds at each distance, 7 (seven.)
6. No sighting shots are allowed.
7. Ties will be decided as follows:—

1st.—By the score made at the longer distance of the competition.

2nd.—If still a tie, by the fewest misses at the longer distance.

3rd.—If still a tie, by the fewest outers at the longer distance.

4th—If still a tie, by the fewest misses at the shorter distance.

5th.—If still a tie, by the fewest outers at the shorter distance.

6th.—If still a tie, by the inverse order of shots, counting from the last shot to the first, both distances.

7th.—If still a tie, by the inverse order of shots, counting by twos, from the first shot to the last, both distances.

8. *Entrances.*—Every non-commissioned officer and soldier (drummers and buglers included), who wish, and Commanding Officers are requested to place as few restrictions as possible on the number of competitors, is eligible to enter, on payment of 4 annas.
9. There will be only one stage; all the competitors must complete their seven rounds at 200 yards. Those who do not score 16 points in their seven rounds must then retire from the match. Those only who score 16 points and over will then all fire seven rounds at 500 yards.
10. *Arms.*—Muzzle-loading, long or short Enfield rifles, whether interchangeable or trade-made, of Government issue.
11. *Pull off of Trigger.*—Minimum 6 lbs. to be ascertained by the committee before after and firing.
12. *Ammunition.*—Government; diameter of bullet ·55.
13. *Targets.*—Regulation, for the distances laid down.
14. *Dress.*—Any.
15. *Marking and Scoring* as per Musketry Regulations.
16. A committee, or committees to witness the competition, are to be formed under the orders of the Station Commanding Officer; to consist of two officers of the competing regiment, and one officer from an other regiment or department, who will certify as follows:—

Certificate.

We certify that we were present during the whole of the competition for the prize presented by Lord Napier of Magdala by men of the Regiment; that we compared the registers with the targets at the conclusion of the practice at each distance; that we added to, or deducted from, the total points of each register, an discrepancy that existed between the targets and registers; and that we saw that the practice was conducted in strict accordance with the conditions and rules of the match, and with the Musketry Regulations.

(Signed) ______
„ ______
„ ______

Place Date.

17. The competition in regiments broken into detachments may be extended to these detachments, provided there is a range, marked by a Government Executive Engineer, regulation targets, and appliances, and that a committee according to these rules, can be duly convened to witness the firing.
18. The shooting of the men competing will be classified by the averages of the shooting at both distances added together, and in publishing the result of the practice, the competing regiments of all three Presidencies will appear in the General Orders issued by his Excellency, General the Right Honorable Lord Napier of Magdala, G. C. B. G. C. S. I. Commander-in-Chief in India, according to the merit of their shooting.
19. The registers, accompanied by the certificate of the superintending committee, and an abstract of the shooting in the following form, are to be forwarded as soon as possible to the Chief Inspector of Musketry of the Presidency, by the President of each Committee, immediately after the shooting is over:—

Abstract of the result of the shooting of the 36th Madras Native Infantry at Bangalore, on the 14th (date originally fixed for the contest), 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th days of February 1875, for the prize presented for competition to the Native Armies in India, by Lord Napier of Magdala, G.C.B., G C S.I.

Bangalore, 18th February 1875.

Result of Shooting.							Remarks, if any.
At 200 yards.			At 500 yards.			Total Average both distances	Rank and name of best shot and his score.
Men.	Points.	Average.	Men.	Points.	Average.		
100	1000	16·00	50	500	10·00	26·00	Havildar Juggernaik'oo, 36th Madras N. I. at 200 yards. { 4·2·4 3·4·4 3 = 24 at 500 yards. { 3·4·3 3·3·3 2 = 21 Total score .. 45

Place (Sd) President of Committee,
Dated Regiment Native Infantry,

20. An order on the Treasury in Bengal on Simla, in Madras on Bangalore, in Bombay on Poona, for the amount of entrances, should accompany the registers, or be sent afterwards as soon as possible.
21. All the entrances, in each Presidency, without deduction, will be distributed by the several Chief Inspectors of Musketry in individual prizes; their number and value will depend on the number of entries; thus, all the money subscribed in Bombay, Madras and Bengal respectively, will be distributed exclusively in these Presidencies. The best shot of all taking the Gold Medal presented by Lord Napier of Magdala, G. C. B., G. C. S. I., on which his regiment, rank, name and performances will be duly inscribed.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Commander-in-Chief in India,

P. S. LUMSDEN, *Major General.*
Adjutant General in India.

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

THE MAHARAJA OF TRAVANCORE'S MISSION.

(*Madras Mail.*)

We cannot imagine that the Maharajah of Travancore, is now travelling towards Calcutta with no other objects than to pay a visit of ceremony to the Viceroy, and to see the sights of the City of Palaces. He is a Prince of unostentatious habits, with a preference for a quiet life, and no great weakness for "barbaric jewel and gold," or for State ceremonial. He is more over not young; and though his health has been uniformly good for some years, he is not so robust as to care to incur for any small reason the fatigue and discomfort incidental to a railway journey of several days duration, however luxuriously conducted. Nor is His Highness—unless we greatly misjudge him—endowed with an insatiable avidity to observe novelty in life, manners habits, institutions, buildings, and cities. He has a natural and laudable preference for his own beautiful country to the rest of India; and he has, during a comparatively long life—compared, that is, with the lives of his predecessors on the musnud,—been content to take for granted that Calcutta is the great metropolis that she claims to be. He did on one occasion make a pilgrimage to the sacred city of Benares, but this was more, we suspect, with a view to conciliate the hierarchy of Travancore than to gratify his personal curiosity. Moreover a Royal progress, protracted over several weeks, like that upon which His Highness is now engaged, is inevitably a very costly business, that entails a formidable addition to the expenses of the year, and by so much diminishes the opportunity of a State to develop communications—the great want of Travancore.

Why then we ask, has the Maharaja undertaken, so long, fatiguing, and expensive a tour? It cannot be that the Viceroy has deemed it necessary to invite His Highness to come to Calcutta and there, face to face in his Excellency's presence, refute if possible the grave yet vague accusations of misrule brought against him lately by the Calcutta Correspondent of *The Times*, and echoed in menacing terms in the leading columns of our great contemporary; but it may be just possible that His Highness, cut to the quick by the cruel misrepresentations of which he has lately been the victim, and smarting under a sense of the injustice of the threats that have been addressed to him, has proceeded to Calcutta to re-assure the Viceregal Government of his loyalty, and of his desire to promote the welfare of his State. There are signs just now of that Government being in what we may call a word-and-a-blow frame of mind. The Empire is troubled with one of its periodical fits of apprehension of evil days ahead. The alarm may be quite unfounded, but its wide prevalence admits of no doubt; and the Supreme Government in their attitude towards the unconvicted Gaekwar of Baroda, are rather ostentatiously warning malcontents in general that a short shrift and a long rope are likely to be the portion of those who dare to disturb the peace.

But we find it difficult to suppose that the relations of the Supreme Government with the ruler of Travancore are other than friendly; and we are inclined rather to attach importance to the rumour that His Highness has gone to Calcutta, to personally represent the objections that he entertains to the present British Resident at his Court. Mr. Ballard, as Resident, has been a blunder from the first, and it is not creditable to the Madras Government that they have delayed as long as they have done to find a more fitting field for the exercise of that gentleman's abilities. He is earnest, conscientious, and intelligent, but he lacks still, as he did six years ago when appointed, some of the special qualifications for the office he holds. His manner is not that of a Court, courtly, but is hard, and cold; and owing to his constitutional over of the "*suaviter in modo*" his attitude towards the Maharajah has been often irritating. When an office requires special gifts the ruling power does wrong, and weakens its own influence, by appointing a man without such gifts. A British Resident at a native Court should be invariably suave, and forbearing; and he should be a man who has the art of constraining weaker natures to conform to his views without leaving on their minds a sense of compulsion. We have reserved the right to maintain such an office at native Courts, but it is the duty of the Government to exercise that right with delicacy and judgment such as were certainly wanting when Mr. Ballard was sent to Travancore. It is not reasonable to expect that Princes born in the purple, with an ancestry longer than our Royal Family can boast of, and conscious from their earliest years of the anomalous nature of their relations with the paramount power, should invariably restrain the exhibition of a feeling of personal dislike for a Resident who does not please them; but how often may it have been that troubles leading to the annexation of native States had their origin in Residents provoking by an injudicious demeanour acts of petty hostility, that the British Government resented as aimed against themselves.

The pity of it is that should the Maharajah's visit to Calcutta be followed, as is hoped in Travancore by Mr. Ballard's removal, the Madras Civil Service will stand a good chance of losing the appointment he now holds, and of seeing a Bengal milo-civilian, with a ripe knowledge of Native Courts elsewhere, and of what is due alike to the dignity of a Maharajah and the Government, in the Travancore Residency. The Madras Government have run this risk for years, and may now think lightly of it; but clearly it is natural for the Supreme Government to assert their right to exercise patronage that the local Government do not exercise wisely. We have too much Presidency prejudice to care to see a Bengalee assuming functions within this Presidency that would with more fitness be conferred on a Madrassee; and we cannot brook the thought that the Supreme Government should act in any way as though Madras does not possess the special talent needed to meet the requirement of the present case. But that there is great probability of Mr. Ballard's being at an early date succeeded by a Bengal officer, we do not doubt, while we much regret it.

MADRAS RACES,—1875.

First Day, Thursday, January 28.

The attendance on the Course to witness the opening of the race meeting, was very fair, a good many ladies gracing the scene with their presence. Six events appeared on the card for decision, but two failed to produce a contest. The attendance at the Lotteries was quite up to the average of the last few years, and speculation was brisk, all the lottery papers filling up quickly, and many of the horses selling at long figures.

Ladies' Purse.—Rs. 200. For all horses that have not won during the season. Weight for age and class raised 2st. Maidens allowed 7lbs. Entrance Rs. 20 P. P. To close and name on January 27th. G. R. Half a mile.

Mr. Dunbar's b w g Carlow, 11st. 4lbs., Mr. Hill 1
Major Feil's b w g Phillip, 11st. 4lbs., Mr. Going 2
Mr. Meyer's b w g Woodman, 1st. 11lbs., Major Phillips 3
Mr. Raikes' b w h Victorian, 10st. 11lbs. .... ab.
Mr. Berne's g w g Tubberorum, 10st. 12lbs., Mr. Going........ 0

Time—55 min.

All got off to a level start except Tubberorum who was left behind, and was out of the race at once. Carlow took the lead, but was quickly joined by Philip, Woodman being about a length behind the pair. At the turn, the last named came up, but on reaching the distance, Mr. Hill sent the favourite along, and he won easily by a length. Victorian was coloured, but failed to appear, his whereabouts being unknown, we hear, even to his owner!

Guindy Stakes.—Rs. 1,500. For all Maidens, except Arabs and Mysore breds. Weight for age and class. Weights to be cumulative, but top weight including penalties not to exceed 9st. 7lbs., other weights to be reduced in proportion. 1½ miles.

Mr. Downall's b w c King of the West, 7st. 11b. Walker 1
Mr. Downall's b w g Hanwell, 8st. 13lbs Henderson 2
Mysore Confederates' b w f Enigma, 8st. 4lbs—........ 3
Mr. Pilgrim's b w c Secret, 9st. 7lbs.—........ 0

Time—2-58.

Mr. Downall's Stable was greatly fancied for this race, but the owner of Hanwell and King of the West seemed to think the Secret has a good chance, as he gave Rs. 1,000 for him at the lotteries. On the fall of the flag, King of the West (who by the bye ran in the colours which his stable companion figured in on the card) took the lead, with Hanwell second, Enigma next, and the Secret last. After half a mile had been covered, Hanwell dropped back, and Enigma took his place, while the Secret continued to lose ground and was quite out of the race. On the far side of the course, the same order was maintained, but at the half mile post, Mr. Downall's pair and the filly closed, and came on together till the distance post was approached, when King of the West came away and won easily by about three lengths from his stable companion, who defeated Enigma by half a length.

Vizianagram Plate.—Rs. 500, presented by H. H. The Maharajah of Vizianagram, K. C. S. I. For all horses, except Arabs and Mysore breds. Weight for age and class. Weights to be cumulative, but top weight, including penalties, not to exceed 10 stone, other weights to be reduced in proportion.

Sweepstake of Rs. 50 for each horse declared to start on January 27th. 1 mile.

Mr. Downall's b w g Confusion, 8st. 4lbs., Henderson ....w. o.

Kingcraft being reserved for Saturday, Confusion was indulged in a walk over.

Bedouin Plate.—Rs. 500. For Arabs and Mysore breds. Weight for age and class. Weights to be cumulative, but top weight including penalties, not to exceed 9st. 7lbs.; other weights to be reduced in proportion.

Sweepstakes of Rs. 50 for each horse declared to start on January 27th. 2 miles.

Mr. Covey's b a h Marquis, 9st. 5lbs., Tyrrell........ 1
Rajah of Vizianagram's g a h Lucifer, 9st. 7lbs., Cozens 2

Time—3-58.

Both the coloured horses were greatly fancied by their respective partizans, but the Marquis was the favourite with the public. The start was in front of the Grand Stand; and on the signal being given, Mr. Covey's splendid animal jumped away. Half a mile further, the bay led by fully two lengths, but on reaching the Mount side of the course, Lucifer went up and the pair raced side by side till the distance was reached, when Cozens called on his horse and the Marquis coming away, full of running, won a capital race by about a couple of lengths.

Madras Derby.—Rs. 1,000. For Maiden Arabs and Mysore breds. Weight for age and class. Weights to be cumulative, but top weight including penalties not to exceed 9st. 7lbs, other weights to be reduced in proportion. 1½ miles.

Mr. Downall's g a h Valentine, 9st. 2lbs., Walsh 1
Mr. Pilgrim's br a h Jeypore, 9st. 7lbs. 2
Mr. Covey's b a h Marksman, 9st. 4lbs., Tyrrell 3
Ally Asker's ch a h Akbar, 9st. 4lbs., W. Brewtey 0
Mr. Atlas' g a g Royalist, 9st. 7lbs. 0
Major Phillip's ch a h Red Tape, 9st. 2lbs., Finch 0
Mr. Covey's b a g Shah Allum, 9st. 2lbs., Williamson........ 0

Lottery Prices.—Valentine Rs. 1,180, Jeypore Rs. 350, Covey's Stable Rs. 330, Red Tape Rs. 120, Akbar Rs. 80, and Royalist Rs. 70, net value, Rs. 3,923-8. Seven horses faced the starter, though but six were entered on the card—Royalist by an error having been omitted from the published list. Again was it destined for the favourite to win, and Mr. Downall had the luck to win a third race. In a very moderate start, Marksman got the lead, with Akbar second, the others being in a cluster, whipped in by Mr. Covey's second string. Half-a-mile further the leader dropped back a little and his stable companion came up, the seven closing. At the half mile post, the favourite was seen to be improving his position, and at the turn took third place, Marksman still leading with Jeypore second. At the distance, Walsh shook up Valentine and joining issue with Jeypore, Marksman gradually drew away and won a good race, by three quarters of a length from Jeypore, who defeated Marksman by fully a couple of lengths.

Mount Steeple Chase.—Rupee 200. For all horses. Weight for age and class, raised 2 stone. Winners of one Steeple Chase to carry 7lbs., two 11lbs., three or more 1 stone extra. Entrance Rs. 20. To close and name at noon on the day before the meeting. S. C. C. about 1¾ mile.

Mr. Hill's bl w g Jorrocks, 12st. 4lbs., Owner...w. o.

Chieftain failed to put in an appearance, (though the start was delayed for some time for him) and to the disappointment of every one the race fell through.

THE OFFICERING OF THE NATIVE ARMY.

(*Englishman.*)

The order of the Government of India, issued on Monday last, relative to the number of officers who should be absolutely present with regiments of native cavalry and infantry, and the concluding paragraph relative to no probationer being appointed to the Staff Corps so long as an unemployed officer is available shows we trust that the Viceroy intends acting with determination and vigour relative to the efficiency of our army. The misfortune in having left the order so long in abeyance is now most palpably evident even to the uninitiated in military matters. We have all along pointed out that no officer should have been left unattached to a regiment from the moment he fell out of employ owing to the working of our staff system or any of the results consequent on our regimental mode of promotion. It must be remembered that it was the special guarantee of the Secretary of State, on the organisation of the Staff Corps, that the officers enrolled therein were to hold "the various offices and appointments hitherto held by officers borne on the strength of the several corps or regiments of our forces in India." On this agreement the officers entered the corps, and the pay of their rank was reduced, as it was considered that it would be well made up to them by the special allowance attached to the appointment they held. But the plan of leaving all the appointments in the regiment, on the departure of any of the permanent incumbents, to be filled up by those who, by some haphazard way, were posted to corps on their formation in 1858 and 1859, circumscribed the patronage of the Government and the military authorities, and rendered the posting of any outsider an impossibility. Officers have been thus absolutely deprived of the extra pay guaranteed to them by the Staff Corps warrant, and also of the military position which they might naturally have expected. Had the views brought forward in our columns been carried out, no officer would have been unemployed, he would have been attached to a regiment and have become personally acquainted with the men, and would thus have been available as the right man in the right place to fill up any regimental vacancy that might occur. But mark the difference in the system pursued. In lieu of attaching our officers to regiments, we sent them to perform garrison duty at certain stations. We thus virtually prohibited their keeping up their professional knowledge, and at the same time deprived the regiments of their services. It has been sillily argued by some that were a senior officer, say to the second in command or wing officer, appointed to a regiment, as a supernumerary, he might on the departure of the commandant supersede the second in command. We are unaware of any order disparaging or depreciating rank. We have hitherto laboured under the opinion that it has been the custom in armies to inculcate respect for the higher commissions held by our senior officers. As an argument on the side of those who, from personal and selfish motives, opposed the appointment of any very senior field-officer to a regiment, it has been brought forward that he may not be a good drill. Indubitably an officer might grow rusty, were he refused to be allowed to join the daily manœuvres of a corps; nevertheless it is not the duty of the State to do its utmost to depreciate the professional attainments of its officers whom it is compelled not only to pay, but to pension. But do we not daily read in the gazette that such an officer is brought on full pay, and posted to a British regiment from half pay? He might have been on half pay for years. Were not Sir Hugh Rose and Sir William Gomm on half-pay for years previous to taking up the chief command in India? Could not a score of such incidents be adduced? If any of our field-officers are mentally or corporally deficient, is there not the half-pay list? But to have half-yearly reports sent in of our unemployed field-officers, conveying that, in the opinion of those who know them personally, they are, in many instances, possessed of high attainments, and are fit for any employment, and to state that your system prohibits your attaching them to regiments, there is but one sensible reply—Alter your system. But we will show clearly that the most wanton perversity has alone been the bar to the method we have advocated in our columns. Take, for instance, the 26th Punjab Infantry. On the 1st of July 1874, the three senior officers of that regiment were absent, namely, the commandant, the second in command, and the wing officer. The next senior was an officer of 1859. Therefore, if any officer of experience and rank had been attached to that regiment as a supernumerary, it would have prevented the scandal of the regimental command falling into the hands of a young captain, and the adjutant being returned as officiating commandant. Take the 6th Native Infantry. The commissions of the commandant and second in command are dated 1838. Therefore, if it were desirable that a supernumerary officer should not, on the departure of the commandant, supersede the second in command, it was only necessary to attach to that regiment a field-officer whose commission was junior to that of 1838. But there was a grave objection to the plan. It might have injured the prospects of some officer who had interest, or who was a personal friend or relation of some military man of position and influence. And it is for this reason, and on that account, that our regiments are to be without the superintendence they need, and which it is at our disposal to render. It cannot be argued that some of our field-officers were too old to admit of this system of attaching officers below the rank of colonel to our regiments as supernumeraries of their rank, for our local officers are, in many instances, lieutenant-colonels of 14 to 17 years' service, and have superseded the Staff Corps lieutenant-colonels. But if, as is clearly shown by this excellent order of the Government of India, officers are wanted with regiments, what can be thought of the system, which exists in the Madras Army, of sending an officer away from his regiment—with which he has been associated for years, and where his services are much needed—on his promotion to major? On every regimental officer attaining that rank, he reverts to garrison duty, and quits his corps. Interest and nepotism have all along been the bar to the many improvements needed in our army. Previous to the introduction of any measures for the well-being of our forces, and as a matter of primary importance, private interests have had to be consulted. Then follows a long argumentative and obstructive correspondence, which ceases without any satisfactory results ensuing. In the meantime our officers depart on furlough, and the few remaining ones revel in the increased emoluments which fall to them as the sole representatives of the regiment. If suddenly our army is required for service we commence to indent for officers on other presidencies; and if we fail there, we send our regiments into the field in an inefficient state, whilst we have active officers in the full vigour of life ready to carry out our duties. We are having our Lilliputian camps of exercise, and testing Thesiger's mode of attack, which a year hence will be superseded by some other method, and meanwhile our regiments are being daily rendered less effective.

GEMS AND TRADITIONS CONNECTED WITH THEM.

There are many superstitious traditions connected with precious stones, which may be of interest to some of our readers; for instance, there are many properties said to be possessed by the garnet, a stone said to be especially appropriate to the month of January. As a stone, it is not intrinsically of the first value, and of its numerous attributes, amongst the most valuable is that it is said to represent constancy and fidelity.

The opal, as every one knows, was considered an unlucky stone to give. Its beautiful changeful surface brought unrest, and baneful and evil influence on mortals, and its shifting colours and gleaming lights betokened treachery. At the same time it had the power of detecting the presence of poison, at which its brilliant hues grew pale, and its fire and light were dimmed. Of this Sir Walter Scott makes picturesque use in that most charming of his stories, "Anne of Gierstein."

Precious stones, so prized in all ages, and on which have been expended the finest and most delicate arts known to the world, are indestructible: and this is the formation of the curious theory that the twelve gems once set in the sacred breast-plate of the Jewish High Priest, shall one day be found entire, each with its identity stamped upon it in the names of the twelve tribes of Israel. There are few who do not know by photograph the head of Christ carved on that famous emerald, which may be, and most probably is at this moment among the Vatican treasures. The history of it is as follows—on this emerald was cut, by order of the Emperor Tiberius, a likeness of Jesus Christ, raised on the surface of the stone, in relief, "*ad imitationem, imaginis,*" says the inscription, and after the manner in which onyx cameos of heads were cut in those days, with a perfection well known to lovers and collectors of ancient gems. How the likeness was taken we have no means of knowing, but tradition declares it to be one. And the hair parted "in the midst of his head, ... curling and waving about his shoulders" . . "after the manner of the Nazarites," and the shape of the face and beard, agree with the oldest records and traditions; while the sadness expressed on it recall the words of the ancient Roman "a very reverent countenance such as the beholders may both love and fear . . . It cannot be remembered that any have seen him laugh, but many have seen him weep." This priceless jewel, it appears, came into the possession of "the Turkish Emperor"—so called in the inscription—and during the reign of Pope Innocent VIII, (when Richard III was King in England) this Turkish Emperor's brother fell a captive into the hands of the Christians. To ranson him, the emerald, with the 'image' of our Lord, was offered to Innocent VIII, who thus held a prize, rescued from the keeping of the Turk, which he must have considered without compare.

There are old historic gems well known, with curious pedigrees which carry us back with distinct individuality to the wearers, their history, times, peculiar traits, and even their costumes.

When Mary Queen of Scots was executed at Fotheringhay, there was an unseemly struggle between one of her ladies and the executioner for possession of the trinkets she wore at the time; the one claiming his perquisite, the other defending the relics of the dead queen from what to her was desecration. In the strife one ring was lost; it had rolled from the scaffold, and could nowhere be found. Within the last few years this ring was discovered amongst the ruins of the Castle, and recognised as the signet having H. M. in the form of a monogram with true lovers' knots, and bearing the date 1565. It was Darnley's gift to the Queen in the year of their marriage, and in the will she made during a severe illness in his life time, was specially mentioned as a bequest to him.

Scarcely any old family in England is without its treasures of this kind, with which are bound up old memories and ancestral traditions. There is now in possession of the Stricklands an emerald set as a ring, given to their ancestress, Elizabeth Trockmorton, when maid of honor to Queen Elizabeth, by the Queen herself. The Sandwich family still possesses that necklace of pearls, given to Sir John Popham hero of the ballad, by the "Spanish ladye," and which passed into their hands by marriage with an heiress of that house. But instances of this kind are countless.

Any one curious about historic gems might see, a short time ago, in one of the jewellers' shops in Calcutta, a large yellow diamond called the Sanci, which tradition (amongst other adventures attributed to it,) asserts to have been found on the body of Charles of Burgundy after his death on the field of battle.

The Koh-i-noor, familiar to every one, is one of those gems on which have hung destinies and dynasties. According to the superstition of the natives of India, the Emperor Baber believed that while he possessed it, the Empire of India was his, and the inheritance of his house. The great grandson of Ackbar it was who parted with that lustrous unique gem, when it would seems as if the prophecy was realizing itself. Tavernier mentions it with professional admiration, as well as others also in the possession of the Mogul.

The string of diamonds that once wrought ruin to a Queen of France now enriches the possession of an English lady, with its costly splendour and the melancholy associations inseparable from its beauty and value. The largest, whitest, and most perfect pearl known to the world in the days of Louis XIV, St. Simon tells us, was among the jewels of the Spanish crown when that lapsed to a son of France.

Besides an emerald of enormous size and lustre and flawless, which belongs to the crown jewels of Russia, is a diamond said to weigh 194 carats (58 more than the Koh-i-noor). It was bought at great cost, (£90,000 and a pension of £4,000) by the Empress Catharine. It was stolen from an image of Brahma, by a French soldier in India.

The susceptibility of diamonds to polish was discovered so long ago as 1456, by a citizen of Bruges, named Van Bergnen; but the exquisite art of cutting them in facets into brilliants was made known to the world through that wealthy and refined connoisseur Cardinal Mazarin, in ample time to render perfect (long after his demise and oblivion) the wonderful diamond called the "Regent," and known as the Pitt diamond, which St. Simon tells us that he and the financier Law were so eager should belong to the crown of France, and which, despite the needy poverty of the realm, they counselled the Duc d'Orleans to buy, and prevailed.

Among stories of the Popes, and the wonderful possessions of this kind, which have been theirs, and are, the famous name of Borgia calls up remembrances many and curious. There is one, well known, of a ring of which Cæsar Borgia and the Pope his father made evil use. It was made with a hollow groove with a spring beneath, in which lurked the deadliest and most fatal poison known to that wicked age. According as the doomed guest received a slight or firmer pressure of the hand, his death was quick or lingering. It is a curious fact that some years ago a lover and buyer of antique furniture bought in a shop in London an old cabinet of Italian workmanship, and evidently of that date. Whilst exploring the hidden recesses of his treasure, the new owner, to his delight, came upon a secret drawer. When at last he had succeeded in opening the spring, he found there a ring of quaint workmanship, which he forthwith put on his finger and wore. Within a few hours he began to experience a curious irritation in the finger so adorned. Not suspecting anything, he still continued to wear the ring, when at last the whole hand became effected, and began to swell. He then removed the trinket, and found beneath it a small wound or scratch. This suggested an idea. He searched the inside of the ring, and found a minute and almost imperceptible spring which age had somewhat injured; when the hollow beneath was exposed, it was found still to contain some half-absorbed horror, which lapse of time had deprived of its virulence, though not altogether of its evil properties.

Thus doubtless perished mysteriously many a victim of hate and wickedness in those dark vengeful times.—*Indian Public Opinion.*

Elopement.—Since Thursday last a young man, connected with the Telegraph Department in Calcutta, and a young married lady, are missing, having made up their minds, it is supposed, to pay a visit, without the husband's knowledge or consent, to Madras by the steamer Mirzapore, which started on that morning. The gay Lothario is only 23 years of age, while the "lovely fair" is still in her *teens*. Yesterday the injured husband sought legal advice, preparatory to applying for a warrant and getting them arrested by telegraph at Madras, whither they have gone, intending to pass the remainder of their days together. —*Indian Daily News.*

The Bengal Famine Relief Fund.—The general Committee of the Madras Branch of this Fund met at the Chamber of Commerce on Friday evening to decide what is to be done with the balance at the credit of the fund. From the statement prepared by Mr. Cornish, the Honorary Secretary, it appears that the actual collections made by the Committee amount to Rs 127,123-15-2; and the remittances to the Central Relief Committee to Rs. 105,000. The expenditure in connection with the Fund amounts to Rs. 746-10-6, and of this sum, Rs. 525 was paid for the cost of remittances. There remains a balance in the Treasurers' hands of Rs. 21,377-4-8, and as there is no longer any occasion for keeping the Relief Fund Account open, it remains for the Committee to decide how this money is to be disposed of.—*Madras Times.*

Extensive Robbery.—On the night of the 22nd instant, a servant in the employ of Baboo Radhaprosaud Roy of Dhurmahatta Street in the town of Calcutta, decamped with a very valuable gold necklace set with 150 diamonds, valued at Rs. 8,000. The Commissioner of Police has offered a reward of Rs. 500 to any person giving such information as will lead to the detection or arrest of the culprit, who, after committing the robbery, took out one of the large diamonds, and sold it to a *poddar* in town for Rupees 400, evidently with the object of defraying the expenses of a journey to some distant country. He was seen on the following day at the Serampore railway station. The deputy Commissioner has deputed Inspector Kallynauth Bose, of the Calcutta Police, and Sub-Inspector Denonauth Roy, of the Government Railway Police, in search of the delinquent.—*Indian Daily News.*

Farewell Address.—The following was the address of Major-General Borton, C. B., Commanding the Mysore Division to H M.'s 89th regiment on the occasion of the annual inspection of the regiment at Bangalore on the 27th ultimo. The Major General said:—"Eighty-ninth, is there any man has any complaint to make? I am very glad to see there are no complaints.

"Eighty ninth, you are about to leave Bangalore and I take the opportunity of expressing my entire approval and satisfaction with your conduct whilst under my command. You are as fine and as well-conducted a body of men, as I ever saw, and I never wish to have a finer regiment under my command. I have known you for many years. You were in my command at the Currah. I have inspected you four times in this country and I am sorry to lose you; I have always reported favourably of the Regiment and will have great pleasure in doing so on this occasion. I hope your march to Madras will be a pleasant one and that you will always uphold your good name for the excellent conduct and discipline which has always characterised the Princess Victoria's."

The General then visited the Hospital and inspected the Regimental books and kits, &c.

The marching past of the Regiment could not be beaten and the men drilled admirably.—*Bangalore Examiner.*

A Wife Poisoned.—A rich landed proprietor, R Ramaya Puntulu's wife, met with her death suddenly and under very suspicious circumstances in Raghunadapoor of the Ganjam District. The Sub Magistrate of Teckally took her statement and sent her into Kimedy there and then; but she died on the way. In the woman's declaration she stated that her husband had poisoned her in sweet meat, some of the sweetmeat was discovered in the house and it was sent on to the Chemical Examiner at Madras. The Apothecary who examined the woman's body at Kimedy was, it is said, of opinion that the woman had been poisoned. Ramaya Puntula was arrested during the enquiry held into the charge of wife-murder preferred against him. It is said that he expended upwards of thirty thousand rupees; prior to his release he negotiated the loan of nine thousand rupees from the proprietor of the Corlam Estate, and borrowed a large sum of money from a soucar in a village called Goozeratepett, and ultimately succeeded in regaining his liberty. Whether he was the actual murderer of the woman or not we cannot say, but all this looks fishy. The Police Inspector who investigated the case is still under suspension, although the accused has been acquitted by the Magistrate. One or two witnesses who deposed to having seen the man administer poison to the woman, when their depositions were taken immediately after the death of the woman, subsequently retracted their statements before the other Magistrate. The fellows are, I hear, about to be committed to the Session Court of Berhampore.—*Correspondent Madras Athenæum.*

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

ANGLO-BENGALESE.*

(*Saturday Review.*)

The "pigeon-English" that passes current between Europeans and Asiatics in Shanghai and other ports of our Eastern trade is well known in England, and has even been used as a kind of literary chutney to give an Oriental twang to the talk of Anglo-Indians in some of our popular novels. But it is not so generally known that another dialect of English, hardly less grotesque, and far more vigorous, has of late sprung up among the educated natives of Bengal. It has received from Anglo-Indians the name of "Babu-English." Curiously enough, it does not show the slightest sign of a hybrid formation; at any rate we are told that the Bengali element can hardly be discovered even by a skilled pandit. It is almost entirely the creation of the Calcutta University, which was founded with the view of teaching the natives of India the sciences and arts of the West through the medium of the English language. This learned body has saturated the minds of its *alumni* with the pompous solemnities of Johnson and the "British Essayists." Young Bengal in its leisure hours has very largely turned its knowledge of English to account by the careful study of the novels of "Ouida" and similar latter-day classics, interpreted by the aid of the Slang Dictionary; and the general result is that the language, as spoken or written by these promising young Babus, is a strange jargon, alternating between the style of an Evangelical parson and that of a cheap-jack at a fair.

A Memoir which has recently been published in Calcutta affords some good illustrations of this queer *patois*. The subject of the Memoir, the late Judge Mookerjee, was one of the few natives who have ever attained to the dignity of a judgeship in the High Court of Calcutta. Long before his elevation to the Bench he had been widely known as one of the most successful lawyers of the native Bar in India, and, as the Honourable Justice Mookerjee, he well sustained his earlier reputation. The biographer is Babu Mohindro Nauth Mookerjee, a teacher in one of the schools that are feeders of the Calcutta University. He is a nephew of the late Judge whose life he narrates; and in his book he speaks of his uncle familiarly as "Hon'ble Mookerjee," or more shortly as H. M. The introductory paragraph is so charmingly naive, and at the same time so characteristic, that we must quote it at length:—

> Let me hold my *Penna* after a few months, to write the Memoir of the individual above-named; but *quid agis*? if any one put me such a query, I will be utterly thrown into a great jeopardy and hurley-burley, and say—a fool of myself! As a spider spins web for his own destruction, or as when the clown who was busy in digging a grave for "Ophelia" was asked by Hamlet—"Whose grave's this, sirrah?" said, "Mine, sir," so in writing one's memoir I am as if to dig my own grave in it.

The intention of the biographer is stated to be to give some incidents of Judge Mookerjee's life and "what they resulted into," until "by dint of nude energy" he became a Judge, and "sat arrayed in majestic glory, viewing with unparalleled and mute rapture his friends and admirers lifting up their hands with heart-felt glee and laudation for his success in life." It appears that the future Judge in his early life was a typical specimen of the mild Hindu; for we are told that "little Mookerjee never had a snipsnap with any of his college boys, and was indeed of so forbearing a disposition that he would not even notice what impulsive natures would have signally retaliated as an insult." He was able, however, even as a boy, to use his tongue sometimes with effect; as may be seen from an anecdote narrated to prove that his accomplishments, "though not very gairish, were nevertheless of a most solid character." On day "Little Mookerjee with some of his brothers and cousins went to see the Monument [the Ochterlony Monument at Calcutta]. When he had ascended a few steps, he received a severe blow on his head which rendered him impercipient for a few moments." His assailant turned out to be "a Cyclopean English sailor;" who, on being expostulated with, probably indulged in unparliamentary language, for we are told that "the reply stung little Mookerjee to the quick, and he addressed his assailant *for more than an hour*, dwelling chiefly on the principles of Christianity and enlarging on the duty of regarding all men as fellow-brethren without distinction of creed or colour." After this, we are not surprised to hear that "the savage heart of the sailor was moved."

After this exciting incident, the life of "little Mookerjee for some years glided on smoothly like an undisturbed rill;" but at last his family was "threatened with Barmecide feast," so he sought and found employment in the office of the magistrate of Howrah, Mr. Dampier, "now a member to the Board of the Government of Bengal." Each successive magistrate on leaving Howrah gave him a certificate "testifying to the excellence of his character and his *cui bono* in the post he held." At length he was enabled to become a pleader; and very soon his "*eclat* as one of the ablest members of the Native Bar was firmly established." In 1868 he was appointed Government Pleader; but in the following year he was "attacked with a doloriferous boil," and about the same time his elder brother died, so that "now Hon'ble Mookerjee was once again thrown into the peck of troubles." He soon, however, managed to get out of the peck, for in 1870 the Lieutenant-Governor appointed him to a seat in the Legislative Council of Bengal; whereupon we are told that he was "*au fait*, and therefore undoubtedly a transcendental lucre to the Council." In appears that this appointment was an unprecedent on; for up to that time, all such appointments had been given only to non-professional men who are or were as if cocks of the roost or in other words Natives of high social *status*." But all these honours were merely preparatory to the crowning glory of the High Court Judgeship:—

> This was a *Desideratum* to him. The hope which he so long hatched at last yielded him what he hankered after, and in seven-leagued boots, "True hope is swift and flies with swallow's wings"—and he might have justly said—*Veni, vidi vici!* The law-study to which he had devoted so long his midnight hours, yielded him fruits most sacchariferous and wished for—*position, respect*, and *wealth*.

This grand occasion is seized by the biographer as the fitting place in which to give some account of "Hon'ble Mookerjee's" style of pleading:—

> Since he joined the native Bar down *ad finem* of his career as a pleader, he had one and uniform way of pleading. He made no gairish of words. . . . He was never seen to illude or trespass upon the time of the Court with fiddle-faddle arguments, to prove his wits going a-wool-gathering, but what he said was nude truth, based upon *Jus Civile Lex non scripta, Lex scripta, &c.*, and relative to his case and in homogeneity to the subject-matter he discussed.

It is almost needless to add that "his elevation created a catholic ravishment throughout the domain under the benign and fostering sceptre of great Albion."

We have not space to dwell on the curious account of the charities of the late Judge; they consisted partly of a "regular and peremptory or *tranchant* menstrual distribution," and partly of other charities "in which he indulged at the sight of the condition of those who did crave." But his appearance and dress, which are illustrated by a neat photograph, demand especial attention:—

> When a boy he was filamentous, but gradually in course of time he became plump as a partridge, and so much as that he weighed himself two *maunds* and three and a half *seers*. . . . He was neither a Brobdignagian nor a Lilliputian . . . his face was of a little round cut with a wide front and rubiform lips. He had moulded arms and legs, and the palms of his hands and feet were very small and thick with their proportionate fingers. His head was large, it had very thin hairs on it; and he had a mustache not close set, and a little brownish on the top of his upper lip. . . . He used to wear *Dhootee Chadur* [the two cloths constituting a Bangali's dress] . . . and even on going to see a Nautch or something of the like, I have never seen him in a dress fine as a carrot fresh scraped, but *esto perpetuum* in Pantaloon and in satin or broadcloth *Chapkan*, with a *Toopee* well quadrate to the dress. But for the last two or three years he was constrained to veer his national *Dhootee*, even when at home, for Pantaloon, and this is ascribable simply to the fattening of his belly, to suppress which and to guard against further corpulence, on being advised by his doctor.

Justice Mookerjee "departed this life on the 17th August 1871 A.D., of paralysis and *ruptum* of a blood-vessel, leaving four issues, two male and two female." The biographer's description of his last hours and the grief of his family is indeed harrowing. "He then came in his chamber to take his wonted tiffin, and felt a slight headache, which gradually aggravated and became uncontrollable that he felt like a toad under a harrow." While in this unpleasant frame of mind he conversed with one of his dependents on his approaching end, and the conversation, which is given at length, is termed by his biographer "the feast of reason and the flow of soul." After this we are told

> He hermetically sealed his lips not to open them again. . He remained *sotto voce* for a few hours and then went to God at about 6 P. M. . . His wife shrieked bitterly, weltering on the ground and tearing her hairs in frenzy that she will never be able to exchange a word with him any more. His children did *fondre en larmes*. . . The house presented a second Babel or a pretty kettle of fish.

After this burst of eloquence our biograper becomes somewhat prosy in a discussion, extending over several pages, of the phenomena of death. He says, "What becomes of this spiritual is a *pons asinorum* which I like to decipher now." He concludes that "we ought to be prepared for its onslaught;" but that we are not likely to do so "until we get spiritual eye." Finally, he adds:—"When the Hon'ble Onoocool Chunder Mookerjee left this earth, all wept for him, and whole Bengal was in lachrymation; and more I shall say, that even the learned Judges of the High Court heaved sighs and closed it on its Appellate and Original Sides." The book ends with a genealogical chart of the Mookerjee family, in which the last entry is:—"M. N. M., the author—Aged 24—My dear Reader *Au Revoir!*"

The title-page of this very remarkable production informs us that its author has published, among other works, a tractate on "the Effects of English Education upon the Native Mind." If we may judge of these effects from the volume from which we have been quoting—and it has already reached a third edition in Calcutta—the less said about them as yet the better.

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* *The Memoir of the late Honourable Justice Onoocool Chunder Mookerjee.* With a Facsimile of his Handwriting, his Portraiture executed in Lithography, an Important Decision delivered by him, and a Genealogical Chart of his Family. By Mohindro Nauth Mookerjee, Teacher of the Calcutta Training Academy, and Author of "The Effects of English Education upon the Native Mind," &c. Calcutta: Thacker, Spink, & Co.

The difficulties attendant upon the breaking off a habit of chewing tobacco were never more vividly described than by the man who said, that in freeing himself from the thraldom of the weed, he chewed seventeen papers of camomile flowers, five pounds of stick liquorice and slippery elm, ate up four crash towels, three napkins, and a dozen pocket-handkerchiefs, and then went back to tobacco.—*Boston Traveller.*

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LORD DERBY'S FOREIGN POLICY—PIRACY IN THE CANTON RIVER.

(*Times.*)

On the 22nd of last August the Canton River was the scene of a terrible outrage. A small steamer, with a mixed crew, under the command of an American Captain, conveying goods and passengers from Canton to Macao was attacked and boarded by Chinese pirates; the vessel was plundered, and all who had attempted to defend her were killed or disabled by their assailants. It does not appear in the narrative of the occurrence that any resistance was offered by the majority of the crew or passengers. The Captain and one or two of the ship's officers did all in their power, and they were joined heartily by the only European passenger on board. But they were soon overcome by superior numbers; and the pirates, having thus made good their footing, took possession of the vessel, collected all the booty they could lay their hands on, and retreated with it on board a friendly junk, leaving the steamer with her helm broken and for every reason unable to follow them in their flight We are not aware whether any claims for damages have been advanced against the Chinese Government by the owners of the plundered vessel or by the injured members of her crew. A very striking description of the one-sided conflict has made the solitary European passenger, Mr. W. W. Mundy, an English merchant, who seems to have fought as bravely as any, well known already to our readers. Mr. Mundy, who was certainly one of the chief sufferers, has requested the aid of our Foreign Secretary to compel the payment to him of an indemnity. He remains still so disabled from the effect of the wounds he received last August that he has no prospect of being able to go on with his business. His career as a merchant is at an end, and it is by no fault of his own that it has been thus abruptly terminated. The outrage of which he complains was committed in open day, on Chinese waters, on a highway of commerce regularly traversed both by native and foreign vessels, and under circumstances which seem to argue very great remissness or neglect of duty on the part of the Chinese authorities. He looks, therefore, to the Chinese Government to give him reparation for the unlawful acts of their own subjects; and his demand, it must be admitted, is very far from being unprecedented. Larger claims have before now been made with much less reason to justify them, and the existence of piracy on the Chinese coasts can be so directly traced to the want of due measures of repression that the Government may itself be held answerable for evil deeds which it has done so little to discourage. Lord Derby, however, has declined to aid Mr. Mundy in his claim, on the ground that the Chinese Government has since the event done all it could to detect and punish the offenders, and has thus discharged sufficiently its obligations as a friendly power. The injured man, however, is not satisfied with this refusal or with the reasons assigned for it, and he has therefore appealed in our columns to the judgment of his countrymen against the adverse decision of the Foreign Secretary.

It may be as well, before we express any opinion of our own, to see what arguments could be employed by the Chinese Government in support of its own irresponsibility. It would have, we may be sure, a good deal more to say for itself than Lord Derby has urged on its behalf. "We are sincerely sorry for what has happened" would, we could imagine, be the words of the advocate of the Celestial Empire, "and we shall have the utmost pleasure in inflicting proper punishment for it, if we can succeed in tracing out the offenders. Every man shall be bastinadoed to death, or impaled or tortured out of existence in any manner you may suggest, though we may be permitted to doubt whether you can enlighten the ingenuity of our prison authorities on these points. Certainly there has been no complicity on our part. Thus much, indeed, you do not even venture to allege. On the contrary, the acts by which you have suffered were in direct defiance of our laws and in spite of such efforts as we have made to prevent them; though we must, of course, admit that these have not been sufficient. Our own people, in fact, are even more frequently than yourselves the sufferers by these outrages, and it is not within our power to extend to them or to others as effectual a protection as we could wish. This piracy, too, which seems to be the present ground of your complaint, has been very much assisted by your own former policy. You have tied our hands in a thousand ways, have done much to prevent us from bringing offenders to justice, and have even extended a protection to them of which they have not been slow to avail themselves. We might not under any circumstances have been able to maintain everywhere in our vast dominions an absolutely efficient police, but we have been checked and thwarted by yourselves in such endeavours as we have made, and if you now suffer from the absence of native law, you suffer from a state of things for which you are very largely answerable. We must add, too, that we really did not invite your presence or volunteer you a safe-conduct on the Canton River, or on any other spot within our presumed jurisdiction. You have pushed yourselves in not only unasked, but directly contrary to our wishes, and you have done so with a full knowledge beforehand of the dangers to which you would be exposing yourselves. You come here, not for our benefit, but for your own; and you must take your chance in what way the uncertain venture may turn out. We should like also to ask whether you are ready to assume for yourselves the responsibility you attempt to force upon us. We admit freely our own shortcomings, and make the best defence we can for them. But are there no faults of the kind in your own country? Are the open streets of your great cities much safer than our open waters? And if they are not, to whose neglect must it be ascribed; and do you recognize the duty of making pecuniary compensation for the consequences? Suppose one of our people had been kicked almost to death in England, as we hear your people sometimes are. Should we hear anything of the obligation incumbent on you of making due provision for the sufferer? And yet in truth the case would be a much stronger one than you can bring forward against us. A Chinese subject in England would be compelled to submit wholly to the laws of the country, while you refuse to be bound by any rules we can impose, and claim a protection from us for which you render us no corresponding obedience. You have, we well know, your fits of generosity sometimes, though we have yet not been fortunate enough to meet you while they are upon you. You might, in the case we are supposing, do something by private subscription, though we do not hear, by the by, that you have yet done so in at least one case in which it might fairly have been expected. But as for a demand on the public exchequer in payment of indemnity to a Chinese subject who had been wounded or robbed by Englishmen, you well know that you would never for an instant hear of it, but would leave the victim, in your own convincing phraseology, to take his remedy at law—a remedy of which, if he were wise, he would not be very forward to avail himself. If you insist on an indemnity, we shall, of course, pay it, for we know too well the consequences of refusing your demands. But as for the justice of the case, we are sure that upon a review of the whole evidence the decision would be against you, in the opinion at least of any unbiassed neutral to whose judgment it might be submitted."

Now, we must allow in all candour that there is not one of these arguments to which in itself any exception could be fairly taken. They are a statement of facts sufficient certainly to show that the case for compensation is not as clearly and undoubtedly just as some of our readers might at first sight suppose it to be. Rather the question is a most difficult one, since in whatever way it may be settled we must be careful neither to admit a bad precedent to our own loss nor to establish bad law in order to meet a single individual hardship. It is clear that if we were dealing with a civilized Government we should have no standing ground whatever, and should resist any similar claim which might be urged against us. Nor when an uncivilized Power is concerned is the matter very different. It is pretty well recognized that it is at their own peril our subjects remove themselves from our own immediate protection, whatever may be the motives that lead them forth. Whether it be the legitimate pursuit of commerce or the desire to benefit others, it must still be followed at the risk of those who leave us, and the danger must be taken into account beforehand. If we do in any case more than we promise—if we make now and then an exception to our rule of non-interference, it is not taken to give our people at large any general right to expect the same favour. We may have no scruple in doing all we can to protect our countrymen or to punish their assailants in any quarter of the globe, but our efforts in this direction are limited by convenience, and it would be in the highest degree undesirable to recognize the universal duty of protecting British merchants or missionaries in every new position into which they may be pleased to thrust themselves. But for all that we are inclined to think that our Government, if it should finally consent to interfere in support of Mr. Mundy's claim, would be adopting no novel policy nor a course which would appear to the Chinese Government violent or unjust. China, it must be remembered, though not a civilized Power, is yet very far indeed from barbarous. She has a regular Government, with which we have entered into permanent relations, and have made Treaties, and with which, therefore, we can deal as the representative of the whole people. Though such a State cannot claim the full immunity which the great nations of Europe extend by courtesy to each other, neither, on the other hand, can it evade responsibility on the same grounds as a tribe of savages whom it is almost impossible for us to reach, and with whom it would be useless to attempt to hold any diplomatic intercourse. There is no reasonable doubt that the Chinese Local Governments have been very much to blame for their practical sanction of piracy; and though they may fairly retort upon us that we have ourselves done much to encourage the practice of which we now complain, yet all this is so entirely a thing of the past that it affords no excuse whatever to the Chinese for their present systematic neglect of duty. It is to the interest of themselves that their rulers should be forced to be more vigilant, and we may reasonably demand that those who have virtually refused to put down piracy shall be held responsible for its consequences.

SIR GEORGE CAMPBELL ON PROPERTY IN LAND.

(*Saturday Review.*)

The case of Sir George Campbell shows how desirable it would be to provide suitable public employment for the most eminent among retired Indian Civil Servants. Compelled by the effects of climate to abandon a career of unbounded activity and high utility in the prime of life, an Indian statesman with little or nothing to do affords a melancholy example of wasted power. English Colonial Ministers have already discovered that when they require the services of a vigorous administrator their best field of choice is among the ranks of retired Indians. The Council of India in Downing Street offers smaller opportunities of distinction and public service, but any employment is better than idleness, with its inevitable temptations. The rusty sword which ate into itself for lack of something else to hew and hack did comparatively little harm The danger of inaction is that the owner of the weapon will, to prevent it from rusting, hew and hack something else. Sir G. Campbell, having no longer millions of Hindoos to govern or to feed, has set himself suddenly to reform the system of landed property in England. His discourse on the subject at the Social Science meeting at Belfast began with a phrase which implied that there was no such thing as property in land. He then proceeded to infer, from a comparison between English land tenure and systems which belonged to primitive times or to remote regions, that English landowners were more or less guilty of usurpation; and yet that, in accordance with peculiar theories of the essayist, an aristocratic distribution of land ought to be in some degree preserved. Having learned that critics not unnaturally thought his doctrines communistic, Sir G. Campbell expands and defends them in an article in the *Fortnightly Review*. As might be expected from an acute intellect dealing with an unfamiliar subject, many of his proposals are trite and many are rash. The charge of communistic or revolutionary tendencies is justified not so much by his conclusions as by his fundamental assumption that the right of property is an open question. Landowners have hitherto considered that their property was secured by title-deeds, instead of being dependent either on theories of utility, or on Sir G. Campbell's condescending admission that great landlords frequently administer their estates for the public benefit. According to Sir G. Campbell, a man may do what he likes with his handkerchief but not with his land. The proposition is morally doubtful and it is legally false. As a man may burn his handkerchief so he may turn a potato field into an ornamental pond or into a cover for foxes. It would be wrong to burn a good handkerchief when it might be used or sold or given away; and it is only more wrong to convert a fertile farm into a waste because the subject-matter is greatly more valuable.

"In early times land was held in Britain, as in other parts of Europe and Asia, on the old communal system." In early times polytheism, slavery, and many other practices prevailed which have since become obsolete. The rights of landowners depend on modern legislation and law, and not on primæval customs which may have been studied by antiquarian jurists. It is partially true that at a later period primogeniture was encouraged for reasons of convenience relating to feudal service; but feudal service also has gone the way of communal tenure; and nine-tenths of the land in England belongs to its owners for no better reason than that they or their predecessors have, on the faith and with the sanction of law, bought the fee-simple. When Sir G. Campbell has had more time to study the question he will perhaps satisfy himself that modern society has as good a right to make its own laws as if it were still primitively barbarous or mediævally feudal. The "unwarrantable inclosures" which have continued down to the present day were in nearly every case authorized by special Acts of Parliament. It is perfectly true that the "lords have acquired a hold over the land so large that they now claim to be absolute owners." It may be added that their claim is as fully and deliberately recognized by law as their claim to the possession of their pocket-handkerchiefs. That Sir G. Campbell has derived some of his notions from the vague declamation of communistic theorists is proved by his suggestion that the commoners have been the persons principally wronged by inclosures. The commoners are in fact the chief promoters of inclosures, and they have derived the principal benefit from operations which have at the same time enormously increased the wealth of the country. If the lord of the manor is not also, by himself or his tenants, a commoner, he is entitled on inclosure to a comparatively small portion of the waste, while the remainder is apportioned among the landowners having right of common in proportion to their holdings. If inclosures had been prohibited during the last century, a large part of the surface of the country would have remained comparatively barren. The modern and laudable anxiety to preserve open spaces in the neighbourhood of large towns had not been anticipated either by communities holding land in common or by feudal lords or vassals.

Sir G. Campbell displays liberality of mind in recognizing the advantages which are derived from the existence of large estates. Rich landlords are on the whole good landlords, because they can afford an outlay beyond the reach of their humbler neighbours; but it must be remembered that the right of a small owner is as perfect as that of a duke, although he may be wholly unable to build ornamental cottages. The proposal of a special tax on land to represent extinct feudal burdens is utterly capricious and unjust. The purchaser of land did nothing immoral or unlawful when he invested his savings in a kind of property which until lately was held to be exceptionally secure. There is not the smallest reason why he should pay a special tax from which he would have been exempt if he had preferred Consols or railway stock to land. He bought his land clear of feudal burdens as of communal rights, and if the Legislature thinks fit to alter his tenure, it ought to provide full compensation. Among the numerous theorists who amuse themselves with speculative plans for unsettling proprietary rights, all are not as candid as Sir G. Campbell who is only afflicted with a superfluity of leisure. He is kind enough to tolerate the existence of great landlords, although he would mulct them for the offence of coming into collision with some of his speculations. Other reformers, using nearly the same superficial arguments, would proceed without scruple to expropriate the land owners; nor is it certain, when property is made to depend on supposed utility, what device may be adopted by a Legislature indifferent to positive law and established right. It is doubtful whether even Sir G. Campbell is disposed to tolerate small landed proprietors, except when the owner is also the occupier. He admits that he would favour the destruction of large estates if he thought that it would result in the establishment of numerous petty freeholds. Property was in former times sometimes held by whimsical tenures, and the owners of Blenheim and Strathfieldsaye are still bound to present flags to the Sovereign on certain anniversaries. The most insecure of all tenures is that which is measured by the length of a theoretical reformer's foot.

It is not worth while to follow an essayist who has spent his life in remote regions into the hackneyed question of compensation for unexhausted improvement. There is no difference of principle on the fitness of protecting the tenant's property, but the agitators on the subject almost invariably propose to transfer to the occupier a portion of the property of the landowner. Sir G. Campbell's proposal of a special tax on land is more novel, and it deserves to be fully exposed. If such an impost were voted in the next Session, it would have the effect of a wanton and exceptional extortion from the actual holders of land. Those who were lucky enough to sell land a year ago would be exempt, and those who bought land after the date of the imposition of the tax would of course deduct the amount of the burden from their purchase money. The tenure of land would not be in the smallest degree affected; but an arbitrary charge would have been made once for all on a class as meritorious or as innocent as any other section of the community. It is odd that a writer of serious pretensions should delude himself by the antithesis of Cowper's line that "God made the country and man made the town." Man has invested his money sometimes in the country and sometimes in the town with precisely the same legal warrant. It is absurd to say that the "land of this country is not a simple allodial property, but an assignment of the public revenue from the land for special purposes." If English land is to be regulated by English law, the whole proposition is utterly false. In the following sentence Sir G. Campbell unconsciously explains the delusion under which he labours;—"We have some difficulty in realizing this system here, but in India, where such arrangements are made before our eyes, the thing becomes clear enough." A century ago Englishmen in India found it difficult to understand how land could fail to be divided between owners in fee simple and occupying tenants. In exactly the same spirit, because he knows the law and practice of Bengal, Sir G. Campbell assumes that there can be no other land tenure in England. If "such arrangements were made before our eyes," such arrangements would exist, whereas in this country they are merely the products of sophistical imagination. It is hard that the qualities which are indispensable to Indian administration should be misemployed in projects for subverting the law of property in England. It is quite as unjustifiable to unsettle vested rights for Sir G. Campbell's purposes as in promotion of the communistic schemes which he repudiates.

SPANISH AFFAIRS.

All generous hearts will pity rather than envy the apparently simple youth torn from his studies to occupy a Throne which has been the sport of intrigue, invasion, and civil war for nearly a century. It is with just misgiving that he expects to find it a duty rather than a pleasure, and the most difficult part of that duty a balance between parties instead of a surrender to that which may be most congenial. So far as regards what we call Government here—that is, the making of equal laws and the enforcement of uniform obedience to them—Spain has been simply without a Government now for several generations; insomuch that in almost every point it has been a better speculation to defy authority and break the laws than to observe them. Nor is there any prospect of early amendment, so far as outsiders can see. Whatever has power and a will of its own seems to be playing also a game of its own. The army is in permanent mutiny; the class qualified for civil employment always expecting an innings; the clergy and the peasantry looking for a reaction; the populous cities Republican or Communist; and the nobility anxious to be something more than shades of the mighty past. Each Province, as well as each interest, wishes to be itself and Spain besides. That Spain has not absorbed Portugal long ere this would be even a child's puzzle, but that she has not yet thoroughly absorbed any one of her own Provinces. All this has to be done, begun one might almost say, by the youthful Alfonso XII. He cannot but find Spain a bed of thorns, all the worse if he should desire to find it a bed of roses. But, nevertheless, when the worst has been said for the most unfortunate of European nations, it is too much to say that the Spanish Crown itself is insecure, or that the Spanish are not a loyal race. A nation which nearly two centuries ago allowed its Sovereign to will away the Crown to a foreign family, which lavished its best blood and treasure for the restoration of Ferdinand VII, which allowed him to change by royal act the law of descent, and which bore with Isabella till six years ago, cannot be charged with disloyalty or fickleness. The real danger would seem to be of another kind. Spain has the dream of constitutionalism, but either as a dream or in the stiff, unpractical form borrowed from its neighbour, France. Its legislative theory is so complex, and so exactly adjusted, that latterly it has had to throw the machine aside altogether. But the instincts of Monarchy cannot but be absolute, and it can only be limited by actual checks. All that has ever existed for this purpose in Spain is a theoretical, undeveloped, and intermittent Cortes, with the figment of a Senate. It has made speeches, leaving the Crown to do much as it pleased. At this moment it is fearful to think how much the welfare of Spain depends on the Sovereign, whoever he may be, and how little guidance or aid he will have beyond what he can find for himself. The new King's difficulty, then, will be to find a policy when none is found for him, advisers when honest men are not at hand, and the true position of the Spanish Throne when it can hardly yet be said to be defined.

The young King will have to commit very great errors, very great follies, or very great excesses to forfeit the loyalty of his people. Of course, that will not be the way to build up the Throne much less to revive its old glories, though our history shows that the vices of Royalty do not necessarily interfere much with the prosperity of a free people. As the hero of a restored throne and a pacified realm, Alfonso has examples to follow or to avoid. The ninth in descent from Henry IV. of France, he appears to be already studying his ancestor's policy. He will find appropriate warning in the histories of his restored cousins and ancestors and relatives on the Thrones of France and the Two Sicilies, and he would do well to keep continually in mind the fact that he is the only Bourbon still permitted to reign. "Why is this?" he may ask himself and he need never be at a loss for an answer. He is resolved, so it is said, to be a Constitutional Sovereign. That is what he will have to be if he would transmit his Throne to his descendants and be something more than just the last of a long line. But in a country where every one does what he pleases and nobody is Constitutional, it is indeed difficult for the King to be that which his subjects are not, and to make himself, what it is the business of his subjects to make him. Politics—and it matters not whether the student be a King or a subject—may be described as the art of self-sacrifice for the public good. Everybody, be he the highest or the lowest, has to surrender in turn his egotism, or his interest, or his own dream of good, without even the pleasure of initiating the act. Spain is a land of inveterate interests, monstrous egotisms, parts greater than the whole, and races that will be satisfied with nothing else than dragging all Spain at their heels, while all classes are pervaded by a pride that is not made for man, not even for a Spaniard. The King has to set the example of abnegation. He has to serve that he may be a master. The lesson is absolutely necessary, and there is no one else to teach it. King Amadeo endured much; but then he really had no *locus standi* in Spain. He was planted on that soil, like a sprig without a root, just for a temporary show. He could only flit like a shadow about the silent realm; a pageant and nothing more. There is affinity, life, and growth in this plant. But Alfonso will have to give his whole heart to the work. He has been proclaimed King of Spain; but he will have to discover from Spain herself what manner of King she wishes to have, and expects to find in him. It is a question it will take all his life to answer.

For the present everything must tend to loyalty; not the least the elements. The Army must be ready to return to their quarters; most of the Carlists, whatever tenacity of assertion their Chief affects must be glad to give up an impracticable cause, and to accept as good an object of loyal devotion as is to be found in the present mixed condition of human affairs. The clergy, if they wish it, are released from their rebellion to the powers that be, inasmuch as the powers that be are no longer under ban. The upper classes, including all that pay taxes, need no longer fear war contributions to one or both sides. Trade and commerce may now breathe free. Finance has one more chance of life. The Monarchical embryo whose possible appeal to public sympathy so disconcerted the German Chancellor will probably appeal with better success to the more susceptible bosom of the ordinary capitalist, and King Alfonso, if he makes a good beginning, will borrow money for his necessities at less interest than Dictators fighting for existence with Pretenders. It is to be considered that now for a long time the Government has been the weakest part of Spain. Her great cities and her richest Provinces have made great progress. Her railways are in advance of her actual requirements, her mines are worked successfully, her vast area is traversed by strangers whether for business or for pleasure, and the reproach of inhospitality is becoming a thing of the past. There are even large portions of Spain wholly out of the range of Civil War, just as the Wars of the Roses desolated the middle of England only to contribute to the wealth of the East, South, and West. The Peninsula is flourishing, as it never flourished in time of peace, and under a legitimate Government. But a disease at the very heart has been preying on the strength of the whole body, threatening worse and fatal consequences. Spain has now at least the symbol of peace and union, and all that she has to do is to persuade the last object of her loyalty, or free choice, to help her to govern herself, and, by her own moderation, teach him how to do so.—*Times*, Jan. 4

NOTICES.

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Scale of Fare for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

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Colonial Secretary's Office, Colombo, 9th January 1875.

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Snap action double barrel, 12 bore breech-loader with rebounding locks, Damascus twist by Lincoln Jeffries, with case and implements complete	275
Double barrel 12bore chain twist breech-loader, by Tolley, with case and implements complete	250
Double barrel breech-loader, 12 bore patent twist without case	150
P F Double barrel, 16 bore, by Lefaucheaux, in case complete	180

REVOLVERS.

	Rs.
6 Chamber Revolver, by Galand with 20 patent steel breech pieces for making cartridges, bullet mould, and all implements, complete in case	150
8 Chamber C. F. Self-extracting Revolver, by Lincoln Jefferies, extra finished, in case complete	70
Solid Bodied 6 chamber Revolver, short barrel, hair trigger, by Lincoln Jefferies, in case complete	65
Pair double barrel C. F. turn-over Pistols, with German Silver fittings, in case complete	100
Solid Bodied C. F. 6 chamber Revolver, Webley's patent, in case with 100 Cartridges	45
6 Chamber C. F. Self-extracting Revolver, by Galand, without case	75
6 Chamber C. F. Self extracting Revolver, large size, by Lincoln Jefferies, without case	6
Ditto ditto smaller size, without case	60
Solid Bodied 6 chamber short barrel C. F. Revolver, by Lincoln Jefferies	50
Solid Bodied C. F 6 chamber, Tranter principle, by Lincoln Jefferies, without case	50
Solid Bodied 7 chamber pocket Revolver, Rimfire, without case	35
Colt's Deringer Pistols for 410 cap bullets, each	25

Revolvers, by Reilly, from Rs. 70 to Rs. 80 each.

AMMUNITION OF ALL KINDS KEPT IN STOCK

SOUNDY & CO.,
BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

GENUINE HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER, manufactured only by
F. MARIA FARINA,
No. 4,711.
COLOGNE.

Sole Agents for HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER, and all Articles of Perfumery, manufactured by F. MARIA FARINA, No. 4,711, COLOGNE.

BELL, BRANDENBURG & Co.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., for SALE at the GODOWNS of the Undersigned:—

CLARETS—Chateau de Frauds	Rs. 14	per doz. qts.
Vray Canon	" 18	" "
Chateau Leoville	" 22	" "
Chateau Lafite	" 26	" "
STILL HOCKS—Laubenheimer	" 15	" "
Liebfraumilch	" 20	" "
Steinwein	" 20	" "
Marcobrunner	" 25	" "
CHAMPAGNE—Carte Blanche, at Rs. 25 per 1 doz. qts.		
Ditto	" 26	per case of 2 doz. pts.

Just landed ex Steamer Pollux.

DREHER'S BEER—Doppelmaerzenbier ... } Rs. 6 8 per dozen.
Kronenbier .... }
in cases of 3 dozen each.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row.
Bombay, 1st December 1874.

NOTICE

WE hereby notify that from and after the 1st proximo, an EXTRA CHARGE of 4 annas per case will be added to our Prices of WINES and SPIRITS, as well as to those of Messrs. Bisquit, Dubouche & Co.'s brands, in consequence of enhancement of Town Dues since the 1st instant, of which our London friends were ignorant when fixing their reduced quotations for 1875.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.
Bombay, Jan. 27, 1875.

INSURANCES.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

For EUROPEAN and NATIVE Life Assurance, in TWELVE Different Forms, on New, Sound and Popular Principles, AT MORE FAVOURABLE RATES THAN CAN BE OBTAINED FROM ANY OTHER COMPANY, IN INDIA OR EUROPE.

HEAD OFFICE:—BOMBAY.

Board of Direction.

CUMROODEEN TYEBJEE, Esq., Solicitor.—Chairman.
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PHEROZESHA M. MEHTA, Esq., M. A., Barrister-at-Law.
JEHANGEER RUSTOMJEE MODY, Esq., Merchant.

Bankers.
NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, Limited.

Solicitor.
ARDESEER FRAMJEE, Esq., B.A., LL.B.

The Medical Advisers will see Applicants, in or near Bombay at their own Residences, daily, or in the Fort by Appointment.
E. R. BUTLER, Esq., M.D., Presidency and Marine Surgeon.
RUSTOMJEE COWASJEE BADHURJEE, Esq., M.R.C.S.
SHANTARAM VEETHUL, Esq., L.M.

For Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, Shares, and AGENCIES, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries,
9, Elphinstone Circle. Manager and Actuary.

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY, LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

Trustee of Bombay Life Fund:
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE, BOMBAY,
W. LOUDON, Esq.

The Company's Bombay Bankers:
THE COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

The Company's Solicitors in Bombay:
Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND, AND PEILE.

Medical Referee in Bombay:
SIDNEY SMITH, Esq., M.D., Mazagon.

Auditor of the Bombay Branch:
THOMAS LIDBETTER, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
TREACHER'S BUILDING.

WHOLE WORLD POLICIES:
UNCONDITIONAL AND INDISPUTABLE.

A UNIFORM RATE OF PREMIUM FOR THE WHOLE WORLD, AND FOR ALL PROFESSIONS OR EMPLOYMENTS.

NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE OF POLICIES, AND LAPSED POLICIES REVIVED WITHOUT FINE.

SURRENDER VALUE OF POLICIES (BEING 40 PER CENT OF PREMIUMS PAID), FIXED AT TIME OF EFFECTING THE ASSURANCE.

POSITIVE NOTES OR PAID-UP POLICIES ISSUED ON EACH PAYMENT OF PREMIUM BEING MADE.

80 PER CENT. OF PREMIUMS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT PAPER, IN TRUST FOR POLICY-HOLDERS, AND LODGED WITH OFFICIAL TRUSTEE TO MEET CLAIMS.

The following statement will show, the estimation in which the "Positive" is held by the Indian public, and at the same time the progress the Company has made in the short space of two years.

INDIAN BUSINESS of the "POSITIVE."
For the two years ending 31st December 1874.

Branch.	Amount proposed for Assurance.	No. of policies issued	Sum Assured.	Annual premium Income.	Declined.
Calcutta	36,66,200	395	26,84,700	1,32,475	5,30,500
Madras	14,00,000	149	9,17,000	47,826	1,35,000
Bombay	12,08,500	143	9,14,000	39,440	2,58,500
	63,74,700	687	45,15,700	2,19,741	9,24,000

Considering the Security given to Policy-holders together with the great advantages offered to the assured ADVANTAGES OFFERED BY THE POSITIVE ALONE, no one taking out a Positive Policy need harbour the remotest doubt of their money being safely invested.

Some of the advantages of assuring in the Positive are as under:—

1st.—All Policies are absolutely indisputable, and no restriction on foreign residence or travel is imposed.

2nd.—To meet all claims under Policies, specific Trust Funds are created, by the accumulation in India, in the name of the Official Trustee, of all net premiums paid on each Assurance; besides which, 20 per cent. of the paid-up capital of the Company is similarly invested in Consols in England in the names of the Central Trustees. The Trust Deeds are open to inspection by intending Assurers at any Office of the Company.

3rd.—Investments must be made, in Government Securities, of such accumulated funds, which can be used for no purpose except payment of Policies.

4th.—Premiums are at Whole World Rates, and are payable for a limited term only, instead of continuing a burthen throughout life.

5th.—Positive Notes, or paid-up Policies in the form of Promissory Notes payable to bearer, or, if preferred, to the executor or administrator of the Assured, are issued for a proportionate part of the amount insured upon each payment of premium being made, that is to say, if the Assured chooses to pay up by 30 annual payments the Positive Promissory Notes will be a thirtieth part of the amount insured.

6th.—Such Positive Notes cannot lapse, although no further premiums be paid; and are virtually paid-up Policies.

7th.—A minimum surrender value of 40 per cent. of premium paid is fixed at the time of effecting the Insurance; with an option to the Insured of borrowing such 40 per cent. from the Company on easy terms, at any time.

WHOLE WORLD RATES FOR AN ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 PAYABLE BY 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, OR 30 YEARLY PREMIUMS.

These rates will be found fully adequate to meet all claims.

They are above the English Rates of Offices doing an Anglo-Indian business but very much lower than the Indian Rates of such Offices.

Age next Birthday.	5 PREMIUMS.			10 PREMIUMS.			15 PREMIUMS.			Age next Birthday.
	Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-fifth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 200.			Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-tenth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 100.			Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-fifteenth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 66-10-8.			
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	
20	91	1	4	49	14	8	36	6	0	20
25	98	8	0	54	0	8	39	8	0	25
30	106	12	8	58	12	0	43	1	4	30
35	116	2	8	64	2	0	47	2	8	35
40	126	10	0	70	4	0	51	15	4	40
45	138	5	4	77	4	0	57	9	4	45
50	151	6	8	85	5	4	64	7	4	50
55	166	4	8	95	7	4	73	11	4	55
60	184	6	8	108	15	4	86	10	8	60

Age next Birthday.	20 PREMIUMS.			25 PREMIUMS.			30 PREMIUMS.			Age next Birthday.
	Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-twentieth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 50.			Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-twenty-fifth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 40.			Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-thirtieth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 33-5-4.			
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	
20	29	12	8	25	15	4	23	8	8	20
25	32	6	8	28	5	4	25	12	0	25
30	35	7	4	31	2	0	28	6	8	30
35	39	0	0	34	6	8	31	10	0	35
40	43	4	0	38	7	4	35	11	4	40
45	48	6	8	43	10	0	41	0	8	45
50	55	2	0	50	8	0	48	5	4	50
55	61	8	0	60	6	8	58	12	8	55
60	78	0	8	74	12	8	73	13	4	60

Payment may be made half-yearly or quarterly, for particulars see Prospectus Tables B. and C., pages 24 to 27.

The Medical Examiner, SIDNEY SMITH, Esq., M.D., will see Applicants at his own house, Nesbit Lane, Mazagon, daily, between 9-30 and 11 A.M., or in the Fort, by appointment, at 1-30 P.M.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
TREACHER'S BUILDING.

Prospectuses, Tables of Rates, and all necessary information may be obtained on application to

GADDUM & Co.,
Agents for Bombay.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
FUNDS INVESTED EXCEED £2,400,000 STERLING.

The "Royal" has never amalgamated with any other Company and the liability of its Shareholders is unlimited.

FIRE BRANCH.

Fire Premiums for 1852 .... £ 76,925
Do. 1862 .... £800,[illegible]
Do. 1872 .... £816,[illegible]

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in BOMBAY and MOFUSSIL continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms, coals on the bunders also covered.

LIFE BRANCH.

Total Accumulated Funds ..... £ 1,602,975 11s.

The Undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

Age next Birthday.	For the whole term of Life.		For a limited number of Years.	
	With Profits.	Without Profits.	One year.	Seven years.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	38 7	30 0	21 1	22 0
25	41 6	32 12	23 2	24 10
30	44 10	35 15	26 1	27 5
35	48 6	39 8	28 10	29 10

The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the rate at which the assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said or Europe.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 15th Dec. 1873.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY,
FOR BOTH FIRE AND LIFE.

Authorised Capital—£2,000,000.
Subscribed Capital—£1,798,000.

CHAIRMAN:
Bernard Hall, Esq.

ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER:
J. Moncrief Wilson, Esq.

SUB-MANAGER:
T. Walton Thomson, Esq.

In point of security the Queen's Policies are unsurpassed.

Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first-class offices, and the under-signed are now prepared to accept risks on even more favourable terms than hitherto.

Property in all parts of the Presidency insured upon favourable terms.

Settlements made with the utmost despatch.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The Queen offers the ordinary security arising out of its Life Accumulation Fund, which, at the date mentioned, amounted to £195.527, being 67·05 per cent. of the entire Net Premiums received on every Policy then in existence, and which, after making ample reserves on a 3 per cent. pure premium valuation, showed a clear divisable surplus or profit for the quinquennium of over £30,000.

IN ADDITION IT POSSESSED

A General Reserve amounting to £130,000, being considerably more than sufficient to provide for all running Fire risks.

It will thus be seen that in point of security
QUEEN POLICIES ARE UNSURPASSED.
The Company has paid
IN SATISFACTION OF CLAIMS, £1,348,314.

Under late arrangements, Policies are issued by this Company with special advantages on Civil and Military Lives: full particulars regarding which will be supplied, on application, by

LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

NOTICES.

PURVEYING AND GENERAL AGENCY.—Mr. E. MANOCKJEE in respectfully thanking his numerous CONSTITUENTS, both in Bombay and Outstations, for the patronage and support they have hitherto so kindly extended to him, and solicits the continuance of that support in both the supplying of their daily requirements as well as that of every necessaries, such as Clothiery, Furniture, Crockery, Wines, &c.

Receiving and Despatching Packages to and from Europe and India.

Crawford Market.

PIANO INSTRUCTION, TUNING AND REPAIRING
BY
MR. P. A. LOPES.

LESSONS given on Piano and Violins. Pianos and Harmoniums Tuned and Skillfully Repaired, and Periodical Tunings undertaken on favourable terms.

Mr. Lopes hopes that his several years' experience in the above line in Bombay will induce his numerous Constituents and the Public to continue to favour him with their patronage.

Address—Byculla Terrace, Bellassis Road.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co., WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, and OPTICIANS, beg to draw the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen of Bombay and Out-stations to their entirely new stock of superior Gold and Silver Lever Hunting, Semi-hunting, and Crystal Case Watches, with all the latest improvements, specially manufactured for India, and warranted from 2 to 5 years. A large stock of handsome Jewellery of London Manufacture.

Watches and Jewellery sent free by Post all over India.

Palanquin, Travelling, and Office Clocks, with 8 day key level escapement, warranted.

Repairs carefully executed with expedition and Guarantee.

Letters to be addressed: C. MARCKS & Co., No. 4, Hummum Sreet, Fort, Bombay.

Established 1751.

GOLDSMITH'S ALLIANCE, LIMITED,
(Late A. B. Savory and Sons),
MANUFACTURING SILVERSMITHS,
11 & 12, CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.

EXPORT PRICE LIST.

Silver Spoons and Forks, Fiddle Pattern .... 6s. 2d. per oz.
Ditto ditto Queen's do. .... 6s. 6d. "

QUEEN'S PATTERN.

				s.	d.		£	s.	d.
12 Table Spoons	40	ozs.	at	6	6	....	13	0	0
12 Dessert ditto	25	"	at	6	6	....	8	2	6
12 Table Forks	40	"	at	6	6	....	13	0	0
12 Dessert ditto	25	"	at	6	6	....	8	2	6
2 Gravy Spoons	12	"	at	6	6	....	3	18	0
1 Soup Ladle	10	"	at	6	6	....	3	5	0
4 Sauce ditto	12	"	at	7	0	....	4	4	0
4 Salt Spoons						....	2	4	0
12 Tea ditto	14	"	at	7	0	....	4	18	0
1 Pair Sugar Tongs						....	1	5	0
							£61	19	0

A Pamphlet illustrated with 300 Engravings, and containing the prices of Silver Plate, Plated Ware, Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery, will be forwarded gratis and post free on application. Freight, Insurance, and Shipping Expenses are charged.

Orders addressed to the Goldsmiths' Alliance, Limited, 11 and 12, Cornhill, London, and accompanied by a remittance of 20 per cent., will be forwarded through their Agents,

Messrs. Ewart, Latham, & Co., Bombay;
Messrs. Parry & Co., Madras;
Messrs. Colvin, Cowie, & Co., Calcutta;
Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot, & Co., Calcutta.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium, and large.

WILKINSON'S BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGE.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public Speakers and Vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

WHITMORE'S STOMACHIC AND LIVER PILLS.

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c., arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium, and large.

They require no change of diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla with the greatest success.

Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street London.

Bombay:
Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort. Poona.
And of the principal Firms in India and the Colonies

THE DECAY OF THE TEETH

Arises from neglect, and the use of tooth powders, pastes and washes, which containing mineral and other deleterious acids utterly ruin the enamel.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO

Is entirely free from all injurious elements, whitens and preserves the teeth, prevents and arrests their decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL

Prevents the hair falling of or turning grey, strengthens weak hair, causes it to grow on bald patches, and makes it beautifully, soft, pliable and glossy.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR

Removes all freckles, spots, and cutaneous eruptions, and realizes a healthy purity of complexion.

ROWLANDS' ESSENCE OF TYRE

Produces immediately a perfect change in red or grey hair, whiskers and eyebrows, to a glossy permanent brown or black, which colour neither washing or perspiration will remove GREAT CARE must be taken to ask for Rowlands' Articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and to see that their signature, A. ROWLAND & SONS, is in red ink on the wrapper of each, no others being genuine. Sold by all Chemists, Perfumers, Druggists, and at all Bazaars throughout India.

Bombay: Wholesale and Retail Agents—Treacher & Co. Limited, Byculla and Fort; also at Poona.

LIVER PILLS FOR INDIA AND THE COLONIES

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury), are the best remedy for Bile, Wind, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Spasms, Giddiness, Heartburn, Nervousness, Gout, and all disorders of the Stomach and Liver. They combine mildness in operation with the most admirable effects, and as an aperient cannot be surpassed. Manufactured by AS. RORKE, 47, Mortimer Street, London, W. and sold all over the World by most Chemists and Medicine vendors, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

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